P. VERGILII MARONIS

BVCOLICA CARMINA

ROSA ELISA GIANGOIA



Edizioni Accademia
Vivarium Novum



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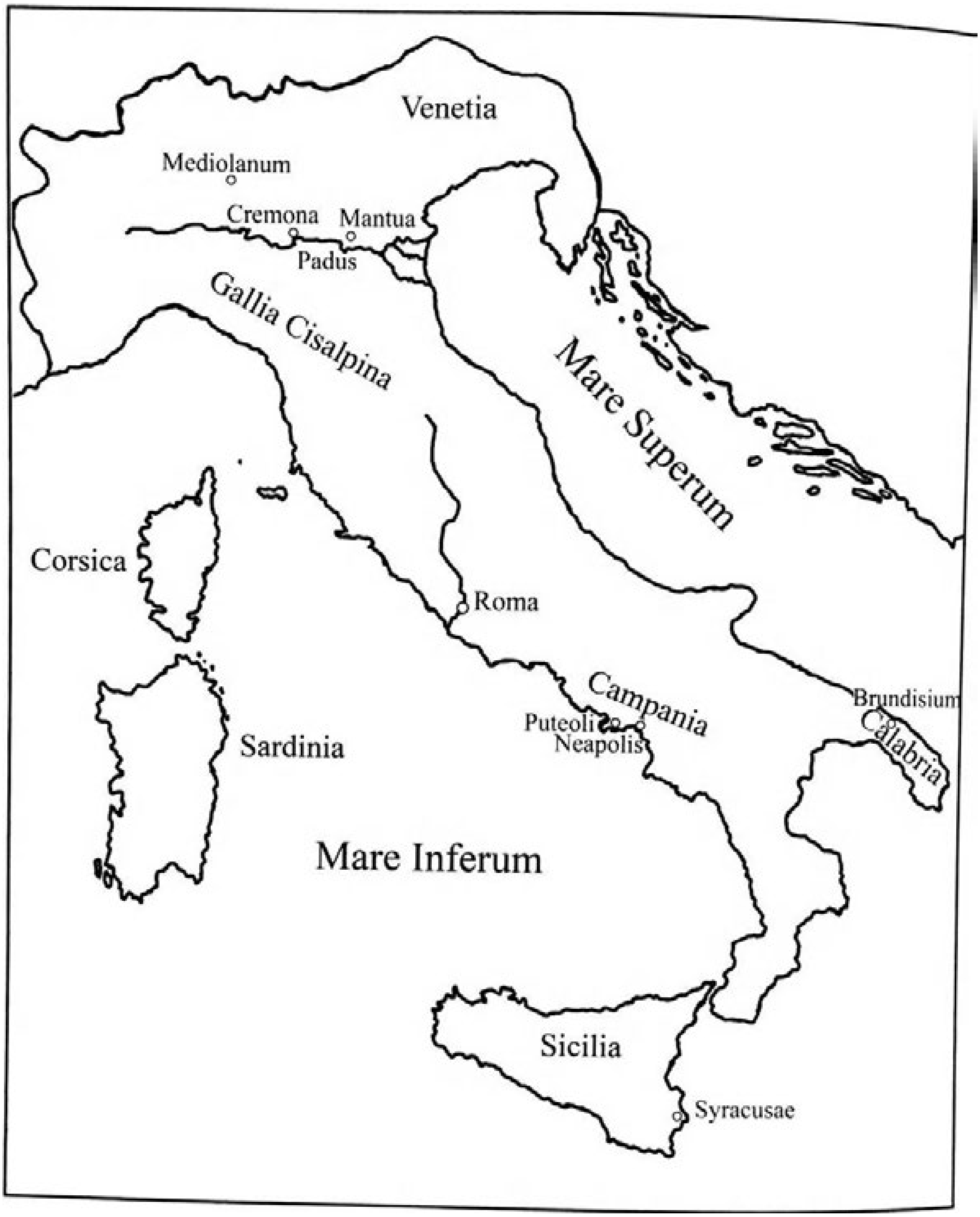
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Kapitális Kft - Debrecen

Res qvae hoc libro continentur

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In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula quae nōn reperiuntur in librīs quibus titulus est LINGUA LATINA PER SE ILLUSTRATA pars I: Familia Rōmāna; pars II: Rōma Aeterna, cap. XXXVI-XLV.
Vocābula quae in pāginīs 5-17 reperiuntur nōn explānantur iterum in reliquō librō. Vocābula vērō, quae in plūribus Būcolicīs carminibus reperiuntur, singulīs locīs explānantur, ut singulae eclogae per sē legī possint.

De Vergilio poeta eivsqve vita

Moriēns Vergilius poēta hoc carmen sepulcrō suō īnscrībendum dictāvisse dīcitur:

Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc
Parthenopē; cecinī pāscua, rūra, ducēs.

Mantua -ae *f*: oppidum trāns Padum
Calabrī: incolae regiōnis Italiae ubi Brundisium situm est
rapuēre = rapuērunt
Parthenopē -ēs *f*: Neāpolis, oppidum Campaniae nōn procul ā Puteolīs
pāscuum -ī *n* = locus ubi pecudēs pāscuntur

Dubium est an hī versūs ab ipsō Vergiliō īnstante morte compositī sint; at optimē poētae vītam – nātus est enim Vergilius apud Mantuam, mortuus Brundisiī, sepultus vērō Neāpolī – eiusque māximī ponderis opera breviter dēscrībere videntur: *Būcolica* scīlicet, *Geōrgica* et *Aenēida*.

māximī ponderis = magnī aestimandus
dē-scrībere = verbīs ostendere
būcolicus -a -um = dē pāstōribus
Būcolica *carmina*
geōrgicus -a -um = dē agrīs colendīs
Geōrgica *carmina*
Aenēida *acc. Gr.* = Aenēidem

P. Vergilius Marō nātus est, ut suprā dīximus, Andibus, apud Mantuam, annō LXX a. Chr. n., in amoenā Galliae citeriōris regiōne, quam Mincius flūmen interfluit. Parentēs eius praedia ibīdem possidēbant, nōn summō tamen locō nātī erant. Vergilius puer prīmum Mantuae, tum Crēmōnae, deinde Mediolānī atque Neāpolī litterīs studuit. Ut dēnique studia sua perficeret, Rōmam missus est, ubi Epidium rhētorem (fortasse cum Octāviānō condiscipulō) et Sirōnem Epicūrēum philosophum magistrōs audīvit.

Andēs -ium *f*
Mincius -ī *m*
quam inter-fluit: inter quam fluit
summō locō nātus: parentibus nōbilissimīs nātus
Crēmōna -ae *f*, Mediolānum -ī *n* = oppida trāns Padum
Epidius -ī *m*
rhētor -oris *m* = magister dīcendī
con-discipulus -ī *m*
Sirō -ōnis *m*
Epicūrēus -a -um: discipulus Epicūrī, virī Graecī sapientis
philosophus -ī *m* = vir sapiēns

Post haec studia Rōmae perfecta, domum rediit, ubi ōtiō fruēbātur nōn sine litterīs, cum ad vītam sustinendam praedia frūgēsque agrī eī satis largē sufficerent. Haud ita beātē tamen vīvēbat: nam corpore et statūrā grandī fuit, nōn semper vērō fīrmā valetūdine ūtēbātur; admodum pudibundus fuit et plūs semel (sī antīquīs scrīptōribus eius vītam nārrantibus crēdendum est) īnfēlīcī amōre flagrāvit. Hīs dē causīs eius indolēs, quae iam nātūrā pudīca et modesta erat, vel verēcundior facta est.

suf-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = satis esse

statūra -ae *f*: longitūdō corporis
grandis -e = magnus

plūs *quam* semel

modestus -a -um = quī pauca satis habet

vel + *comp* = sānē
verēcundus -a -um (< verērī) = pudīcus

Tōtum ergo carminibus componendīs philosophiaeque discendae sē dēdit, neque fortasse dulcia patris arva iam reliquisset nisi necessitāte coactus esset ē suō praediō proficīscī iterumque petere Rōmam.

Annō enim XLII a. Chr. n. Octāviānus, Antōnius et Lepidus triumvirī agrōs Cremōnēnsium – quī in bellō cīvīlī Brūtō fāverant – inter veterānōs distribuī iussērunt; cum tamen agrī circā Crēmōnam tot mīlitibus nōn sufficerent, necesse fuit etiam Mantuānōs quōsdam dē praediōrum suōrum possessiōne dēicere eōrumque quoque agrōs pūblicāre. In eōrum numerō, quī praediīs orbātī sunt, Vergilius quoque fuit, quī quidem agellō suō spoliātus est. Cum frustrā bona sua reciperāre variīs modīs cōnātus esset, tandem annō

Lepidus -ī *m* | trium-virī: III virī quibus negōtium pūblicum mandātur
Cremōnēnsis -e: incola Crēmōnae
veterānus -a -um (< vetus) = mīles, quī multōs annōs pugnāvit

Mantuānus -a -um : incola Mantuae

possessiō -ōnis *f* < possidēre

pūblicāre = pūblicum facere

orbāre (rē) = spoliāre, (alicui) adimere (rem)
agellus -ī *m* = parvus ager

XXXIX a. Chr. n. Rōmam petīvit, ubi iam Gāiō Ciliō Maecēnātī, Arretīnō nōbilissimō, cognitus erat. Maecēnātī vērō Octāviānus commiserat ut poētās, ōrātōrēs, rērum gestārum scrīptōrēs arcesseret, quī Rōmae glōriam et potissimum ipsīus Octāviānī imperium operibus suīs concelebrārent; quibus adiūtus ille celerius ad prīncipātum, quem appetēbat, pervenīre posset. Levābat hōs hominēs Maecēnās omnibus cūrīs ad vīctum cotīdiānum pertinentibus, ut in ūnam artem suam omnibus vīribus incumberent, neque ūllā sollicitūdine afficerentur. Nōlēbat tamen nōbilissimus ille vir assentātōrēs vel adūlātōrēs alere: ascīscēbat igitur līberōs hominēs bonōsque virōs, quī suā sponte Octāviānō imperium regentī favērent cum nōn nisi commoda reī pūblicae inde prōvenīre posse putārent.

Maecēnās inter amīcōs suōs ferē statim Vergilium numerāvit; Maecēnāte impetrante fortasse fundum suum Mantuānum reciperāre potuit. Attamen cum intereā vīllam cum integrō praediō Neāpolī sitō ā Sirōne, quī eius magister fuerat, ēmisset, maluit ibi māximam vītae partem agere: nam mītius illīus regiōnis caelum magis valetūdinī eius incertae prōdesse vidēbātur: et semper inde ab eō tempore Neāpolim et praesertim Pausilypum, amoenissimum prōmunturium, ubi praedium eius situm erat,

Cilnius -ī *m*
Maecēnās -ātis *m*
Arretīnus -a -um = incola Arretiī, oppidī in mediā Italiā sitī
potius *comp*
potissimum *sup* = praecipuē
con-celebrāre = celebrem facere
ad-iuvāre -iūvisse -iūtum
prīncipātus -ūs *m* = imperium prīncipis
ap-petere (< ad-) = cupidē petere
levāre = līberāre
vīctus -ūs *m* (< vīvere) = cibus/rēs necessāriae ad vīvendum
cotīdiānus -a -um < cotīdiē
incumbere in rem = sē dēdere reī, studēre reī
sollicitūdō -inis *f* = cūra
adūlātor/assentātor -ōris *m* = quī alicui potentiōrī semper assentit (ut commoda adipīscātur)
ascīscere -īvisse = (sibi) socium facere
nōn nisi = sōlum, tantum
prō-venīre
fundus -ī *m* = praedium
at-tamen = tamen
vītam agere = vīvere
praesertim = praecipuē, potissimum
Pausilypum -ī *n*

in dēliciīs habēre: valdē dīligere

in dēliciīs habuit.

Megara - ae *f*

Annō XIX a. Chr. n., cum iam ferē tōtam Aenēida perfēcisset, statuit sibi loca invīsenda esse, dē quibus in poēmate suō mentiōnem fēcerat: Asiam praesertim et regiōnem illam, ubi Trōia sita erat, suīs oculīs cernere cupiēbat. Sed cum Athēnīs Augustō, ab Oriente Rōmam redeuntī, occurrisset, ūnā cum eō in Italiam revertī cōnstituit. Anteā tamen Megaram, oppidum ab urbe Athēnīs nōn procul situm, vīsere cum Augustō voluit; ibi vērō morbō quōdam subitō affectus est. Nāvem cōnscendit, sed morbus continuā nāvigātiōne auctus est, ita ut gravior in diēs fieret. Tandem Brundisium appulit, ubi post paucōs diēs morbō cōnsūmptus est. Vergilius cum sibi mortem appropinquantem sentīret, chartās librōsque suōs iterum iterumque petīvit, ut cremāret Aenēida nōndum omnīnō perfectam: cum vērō amīcī negāvissent sē datūrōs, testamentō combūrī iussit, et hoc opus Variō et Tuccae amīcīs faciendum lēgāvit.

datūrōs *esse*

comb-ūrere = ūrere

Varius -ī *m*, Tucca -ae *m* : poētae Rōmānī, Vergiliī amīcī

trāns-portāre

via Puteolāna: via quae Puteolōs dūcit | distichon -ī *n*: hexameter et pentameter

Augustus tamen id facere nōn permīsit. Vergilius voluit etiam ut sua ossa Neāpolim trānsportārentur, ubi diū et beātissimē vītam ēgerat. Augustus igitur iussit eius ossa Neāpolim trānsferrī: quae sepulta sunt in viā Puteolānā, eiusque sepulcrō id distichon, quod fecerat, īnscrīptum est.

De bvcolicis carminibvs

In versibus sepulcrō īnscrībendīs vidēmus Vergilium cecinisse *pāscua, rūra, ducēs*. Tria enim sunt eius māximī mōmentī opera: *Būcolica*, *Geōrgica* et *Aenēis*. In *būcolicīs* dē "pāscuīs", id est dē pāstōrum vītā scrīpsit, Theocritum, summum illum Syrācūsānum poētam, imitātus. *Būcolica carmina* opus suum īnscrīpsit, cum Graecē βουκόλος "bubulcum" significet. Alter vērō eiusdem operis titulus est "Eclogae"; ita haec carmina appellata sunt ex Graecō verbō, quod est ἐκλέγειν, id est "sēligere", quasi sint "carmina sēlēcta". Quae carmina Vergilius inter annum XLII et annum XXXIX a. Chr. n. composuit.

Theocritus Syrācūsānus – quī III seculō a. Chr. n. flōruerat – *epyllia* et *īdyllia* scrīpserat, quōrum priōra brevia poēmata sunt, quibus ūna tantum fābula nārrātur; altera vērō parva et lepida sunt carmina, quibus poēta dē vītā cotīdiānā sīve urbānā cecinit, saepe pāstōrum cantūs imitātus, quōrum ārdentēs amōrēs, invidiās acerbās, honestās fīrmāsque amīcitiās versibus celebrāvit. Fīnxit autem Theocritus pāstōrēs hūmānissimōs atque cōmēs, quī benignē inter sē certārent canendō māximā cum arte et

magnī/māximī mōmentī: magnī aestimandus

Theocritus -ī *m* : poēta Graecus quī saeculō III a. Chr. n. vīxit
Syrācūsānus -a -um < *Syrācūsae* -ārum *f pl* : Siciliae urbs

βουκόλος: *būcólos* (= bubulcus)
bubulcus -ī *m* = quī bovēs pāscit

ecloga -ae *f*

ἐκλέγειν: *eklégein* (= *sē-ligere*)
sē-ligere -lēgisse -lēctum = ēligere

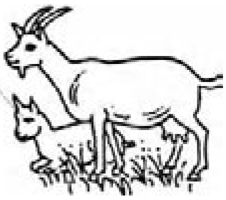
flōrēre -uisse = in flōre esse; (aetāte) f. = iuvenis esse
epyllion -ī *n* | īdyllion -ī *n*

lepidus -a -um = venustus

acerbus -a -um = molestus, dūrus

celebrāre = celebrem facere
fingere fīnxisse fictum = arte efficere, excōgitāre (rem falsam)

avēna -ae *f*
calamus -ī *m*
modī mūsicī: sonī dulcēs, quī tībiīs fidibusque ēduntur | mūsicus -a -um
meditārī: excōgitāre, compōnere
capella -ae *f* = parva capra
haedus -ī *m*





decore; amoenissimīs in locīs avēnīs calamīsque suīs modōs mūsicōs meditantēs cum capellās haedōsque pāscerent.

hilaris -e = laetus, iūcundus

Quae Theocritī carmina imitātus est Vergilius, quī tamen sub pāstōrum persōnīs nōbilēs suī temporis hominēs eōrumque rēs indūxit, et saepe sē ipse illīs immiscuit. Theocritus ferē semper hilaris et iūcundus est; Vergiliī vērō carmina nōn carent aliquā maestitiā, quae poētae indolī propria fuit. Eius pāstōrēs canunt, gaudent interdum, laetāntur locōrum amoenitāte, recubantēs in grāmine mollī inter flūmina nōta, grāta arbusta et flōrēs variōs rōre aspersōs; at dum spectant capellās atque ovēs dūmōsīs dē rūpibus pendentēs et harundinibus suīs suāvia carmina canunt, nōnnihil maestitiae eōrum in vōcibus semper animadvertitur.

amoenitās -ātis *f* < amoenus
re-cubāre
grāmen -inis *n* = herba
arbusta -ōrum *n pl* = locus arborum plēnus; humiliōrēs arborēs
rōs rōris *n* = aqua quā noctū et prīmō māne herbae asperguntur

dūmōsus -a -um: plēnus *dūmīs*
dūmus -ī *m*



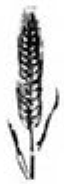
harundō -inis *f*
suāvis -e = quī dēlectat, dulcis

cytisus -ī *f*



Quid iuvant flōrentēs cytisī, quid fertilēs segetēs, quid pōma mātūra, quid mollēs aristae ad levandās animī cūrās? Trīste aliquid et miserum in sē vītam habēre sentit poēta; quamquam ipse quoque haud rārō spē futūrī temporis trahitur et novam somniat aetātem quā omnēs hominēs beātē vīvere possint.

seges -etis *f* = frūgēs/agrī bene cultī
pōmum -ī *n*: pōma sunt māla, pira, cēt.



arista -ae *f* = pars summa frūmentī

somniāre < somnium: somniāre (rem) = somnium vidēre (dē rē)

Vita Vergilii incertis avctori, qvae svb Donati nomine ad nos pervenit

Pūblius Vergilius Marō parentibus modicīs fuit. Nātus est Cn. Pompēiō Magnō et M. Liciniō Crassō cōnsulibus, Īduum Octōbrium diē, in pāgō quī Andēs dīcitur, quī est ā Mantuā nōn procul.

Cn. Pompēiō M. L. Crassō cōnsulibus: annō LXX a. Chr. n.
pāgus -ī *m* = parvum oppidum

Initia aetātis, id est ūsque ad septimum annum, Crēmōnae ēgit. [...] Crēmōnā Mediolānum et inde paulō post Neāpolim trānsiit: ubi cum litterīs et Graecīs et Latīnīs vehementissimam operam dedisset, tandem omnī cūrā omnīque studiō indulsit Medicīnae et Mathēmaticīs.

aetātis: vītae
vehemēns -entis = strēnuus, fortis
operam dare (reī) = cūrāre (rem), studēre (reī)
indulgēre indulsisse indultum + *dat* = cēdere; cūrāre, operam dare
medicīna -ae *f* = medicī ars
mathēmatica -ōrum *n pl* = ars dē numerīs

Quibus rēbus cum ante aliōs ērudītior perītiorque esset, sē in Urbem contulit. [...]

ērudītus -a -um = doctus (↔ rudis)

Corpore et statūrā fuit grandī, aquilīnō colōre, faciē rūsticānā, valetūdine variā; nam plērumque ab stomachō et faucibus ac dolōre capitis labōrābat, sanguinem etiam saepius ēiēcit. Cibī vīnīque minimī. [...] Et ōre et animō tam probum fuisse cōnstat, ut Neāpolī "Partheniās" vulgō appellārētur. [...]

aquilīnus -a -um < aquila
rūsticānus -a -um = rūsticus
stomachus -ī m = venter
faucēs -ium *f pl* = pars ōris internī post linguam
laborāre (ex/ab) rē = patī (rem), dolēre (rē)
cibī vīnīque minimī *fuit*: minimum cibī vīnīque sūmere solēbat
Partheniās -ae *m* (< *parthenos* = virgō): admodum pudibundus
vulgō *adv* = inter vulgus, passim

Poēticam puer adhūc auspicātus [...]. Mox, cum rēs Rōmānās incohāsset, offēnsus māteriā et nōminum asperitāte, ad *Būcolica* trānsiit: māximē ut

poēticam *artem*
auspicātus *est* = incohāvit, coepit
rēs Rōmānās = opus dē rēbus gestīs Rōmānōrum | of-fendere -fendisse -fēnsum = laedere (animum); offēnsus : cum eī displicuisset
asperitās -ātis *f* < *asper* (: difficilis, molestus)

Asinius Pōlliō, Alphēnus Vārus, Cornēlius Gallus : Vergiliī amīcī
distribūtiō -ōnis *f* < distribuere
Philippēnsis -e
indemnis -e = quī damnum nōn patitur
sē: Vergilium ipsum
praestāre = praebēre
(librum) ēdere = multīs legendum dare
vix-dum = vix adhūc
violentia -ae *f* (< vīs) = rīxa
altercātiō -ōnis *f* = rīxa
līs lītis *f* = certāmen dē iūre
agrārius -a -um = dē agrō
parum abest quīn fiat = paene fit
novissimē = postrēmō
aggressus est: coepit scrībere
multiplex -icis *adi* = varius
gen + īnstar = sīcut; carminum īnstar = sīcut carmina
studēre = cupere
meditātus: postquam meditātus erat
meditārī = cōgitāre dē
solitus *esse*
re-tractāre = revīsere et corrigere
ad paucissimōs redigere: paucissimōs facere | red-igere -ēgisse -āctum
triennium -ī *n* = trēs annī
suāsus -ūs *m* < suādēre
Asiniī P. suāsū = suādente Asiniō Pōlliōne | Trāns-padānus -a -um = quī trāns Padum est
favor -ōris *m* < favēre
septennium -ī *n* = septem annī
partim... partim... = parte... parte...
Aenēidos: Aenēidis (*gen*)
exstitit: fuit
Sext. Propertius: poēta nōbilis
dubitā*ve*rit
praedicāre = dīcere

Asinium Pōlliōnem, Alphēnum Vārum et Cornēlium Gallum celebrāret: quia in distribūtiōne agrōrum, quī post Philippēnsem victōriam veterānīs, Triumvirōrum iussū, trāns Padum dīvidebantur, indemnem sē praestitissent. Deinde *Geōrgica* in honōrem Maecēnātis ēdidit, cum sibi vixdum nōtō opem tulisset adversus [...] veterānī mīlitis violentiam: ā quō in altercātiōne lītis agrāriae parum āfuit quīn occīderētur. Novissimē autem *Aenēidem* aggressus est, argūmentum varium et multiplex, et quasi ambōrum Homērī carminum īnstar: et in quō (quod māximē studēbat) Rōmānae simul urbis et Augustī orīgō continērētur. Cum *Geōrgica* scrīberet, trāditur cotīdiē, meditātus, māne plūrimōs versūs dictāre solitus, ac per tōtum diem retractandō ad paucissimōs redigere.

Būcolica trienniō, Asiniī Pōlliōnis suāsū, perfēcit. Hic Trānspadānam prōvinciam regēbat: cuius favōre, cum veterānīs Augustī mīlitibus Cremōnēnsium et Mantuānōrum agrī distribuerentur, suōs Vergilius nōn āmīsit. [...]

Geōrgica septenniō Neāpolī; *Aenēida* partim in Siciliā, partim in Campāniā undecim annīs cōnfēcit. [...] Aenēidos vixdum coeptae tanta exstitit fāma, ut Sext. Propertius nōn dubitārit sīc praedicāre:

DONATI VITA VERGILII

Cēdite Rōmānī scrīptōrēs, cēdite Graiī:
Nesciō quid māius nāscitur Īliade.

Grāius -a -um = Graecus

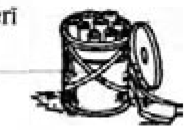
Īlias -adis *f*: Homērī carmen dē bellō Trōiānō

[...] *Būcolica Geōrgica*que ēmendāvit. Annō vērō quīnquāgēsimō secundō, ut ultimam manum Aenēidī impōneret, statuit in Graeciam et Asiam sēcēdere, trienniōque continuō omnem operam līmātiōnī dare, ut in reliquā vītā tantum philosophiae vacāret. Sed cum, aggressus iter, Athēnīs occurrisset Augustō ab Oriente revertentī, ūnā cum Caesare redīre statuit. At cum Megaram, vīcīnum Athēnīs oppidum, vīvendī grātiā peteret, languōrem nactus est; quem nōn intermissa nāvigātiō auxit; ita ut gravior in diēs, tandem Brundisium adventārit: ubi diēbus paucīs obiit, decimō Kal. Oct., Cn. Sentiō et Q. Lucrētiō cōnsulibus. Quī, cum gravārī morbō sēsē sentīret, scrīnia saepe et magnā īnstantiā petīvit, cremātūrus Aenēida: quibus negātīs, testāmentō combūrī iussit, ut rem inēmendātam imperfectamque. Vērum Tucca et Varius monuērunt id Augustum nōn permissūrum. Tunc eīdem Variō ac simul Tuccae scrīpta sub eā condiciōne lēgāvit: nē quid adderent, quod ā sē ēditum nōn esset; et versūs etiam imperfectōs, sī quī erant, relinquerent. Voluit etiam sua ossa Neāpolim trānsferrī, ubi diū et suāvissimē

ē-mendāre = corrigere
annō LII aetātis suae
ut ultimam manum Aenēidī impōneret: ut Aenēidem perficeret
sē-cēdere = discēdere (ā cēterīs)
līmātiō -ōnis = opus *līmae* (: quō liber perficitur)
līma -ae *f*



philosophia -ae *f*
vacāre (reī): tempus habēre (ad rem), studēre
Caesare: Augustō
languor -ōris *m* ↔ vīs corporis (: morbus)
nancīscī nactum = habēre incipere
inter-mittere = inter rem moram facere
nōn intermissa : continua
adventāverit
adventāre = appropinquāre, pervenīre
obīre (mortem) = morī
Cn. Sentiō Q. Lucrētiō cōnsulibus: annō XIX a. Chr. n.
gravārī = gravior fierī
scrīnium -ī *n*



īnstantia -ae *f* < īnstāre
cremātūrus: ut cremāret
in-ēmendātus -a -um ↔ ēmendātus
permissūrum *esse*
suāviter *adv* = beātē

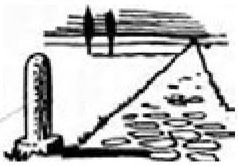
extrēmā valetūdine: īnstante morte
epitaphius -a -um = in sepulcrō īnscrībendus

vīxerat, ac extrēmā valetūdine hoc ipse sibi epitaphium fēcit distichon:

Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc
Parthenopē; cecinī pāscua, rūra, ducēs.

trānslāta fuēre (= fuērunt): trānslāta sunt | pro-ut = sīcut

in viā



lapis -idis (*mīliārius*) *m* : l. *mīliariī* sunt positī iūxtā viās M passibus interiectīs

Trānslāta igitur, iussū Augustī, eius ossa, prout statuerat, Neāpolim fuēre, sepultaque viā Puteolānā, intrā lapidem secundum, suōque sepulcrō id distichon, quod fecerat, īnscrīptum est. [...]

praeceptum -ī *n* = quod praeceptum est, *doctrīna*
Epicūrus -ī *m* = Graecus vir sapiēns
doctrīna -ae *f* (< doctor) = quod docētur | quam-vīs + *coni* = quamquam

īn-serere -uisse -tum = pōnere in

Acadēmicus -a -um = ad *Acadēmīam*, Platōnis *scholam*, pertinēns
schola -ae *f* = locus ubi magister docet
Platō -ōnis *m* = Graecōrum nōbilissimus vir sapiēns

Audīvit ā Sirōne praecepta Epicūrī, cuius doctrīnae socium habuit Varium. Quamvīs dīversōrum philosophōrum opīniōnēs librīs suīs īnseruisse dē animō māximē videātur, ipse tamen fuit Acadēmicus: nam Platōnis sententiās omnibus aliīs praetulit.

Ex Servii grammatici in Vergilii Aeneidos librvm primvm commentario

commentārius -ī *m* = liber quō opus scrīptōris explānātur
commentārius in librum = c. quō liber explānātur

De Vergilii vita

In expōnendīs auctōribus haec cōnsīderanda sunt: poētae vīta, titulus operis, quālitās carminis, scrībentis intentiō, numerus librōrum, ordō librōrum, explānātiō. Vergiliī haec vīta est: patre Vergiliō, mātre Magiā fuit; cīvis Mantuānus, quae cīvitās est Venetiae. Dīversīs in locīs operam litterīs dedit: nam et Crēmōnae et Mediolānī et Neāpolī studuit. Adeō autem verēcondissimus fuit, ut ex mōribus cognōmen accēperit: nam dictus est 'Partheniās'. [...]

Scrīpsit [...] septem sīve octō librōs hōs: *Cīrin*, *Aetnam*, *Culicem*, *Priāpēia*, *Catalepton*, *Epigrammata*, *Cōpam*, *Dīrās*. Posteā ortīs bellīs cīvīlibus inter Antōnium et Augustum, Augustus victor Cremōnēnsium agrōs, quī prō Antōniō senserant*, dedit mīlitibus suīs. Quī cum nōn sufficerent, hīs addidit agrōs Mantuānōs, sublātōs nōn propter cīvium culpam, sed propter vīcīnitātem Cremōnēn-

ex-pōnere = narrāre, (rem difficilem) explānāre |
auctor -ōris *m* = scrīptor
cōnsīderāre = reputāre

intentiō -ōnis *f*: cōnsilium
explānātiō -ōnis *f* < explānāre

Magia -ae *f*

fuit: nātus est
Venetia -ae *f*: regiō trāns ōstium Padī
dīversīs in locīs: in variīs locīs

adeō verēcundissimus = adeō verēcundus



Cīris -is (*acc* -in/-im) *f*
Culex -icis *m*
(carmina) Priāpēia -ōrum < Priāpus -ī *m*: deus agrōrum
Catalepton -ī *n* = versūs levēs
Cōpa -ae *f* = domina tabernae, ubi vīnum pōtātur
Dīrae (vōcēs): dīra verba
quī (: Cremōnēnsēs)

prō Antōniō sēnserant: Antōniō fāverant


culex

vīcīnitās -ātis *f* < vīcīnus

* Post dēvictōs Brūtum et Cassium, ut suprā dictum est, Augustus veterānīs suīs distribuit agrōs Cremōnēnsium; Cremōnēnsēs rebellāvērunt; Antōnius eiusque uxor eōs ad rebellandum concitāverant. Hoc est cūr hīc dīcat Servius eōs Antōniō fāvisse.

ipse: Vergilius
vae! + *dat* = heu! (interiectiō dolentis et malum significantis)

patrōcinium -ī *n* = officium dēfēnsōris
Asinius Pōlliō, cōnsul a. XL a. Chr. n.

ēmendā*vi*sse

prō-pōnere = cōnsilium dare, suādēre

Aenēidem ab Augustō prōpositam

unde: quam ob rem, ergō
praecēpit incendī = praecēpit ut incenderētur

hāc lēge... ut = hāc condiciōne... ut

super-fluus -a -um = nōn necessārius, quī super-est

sium: unde ipse in būcolicīs: "Mantua (vae miserae!) nimium vīcīna Crēmōnae". Āmissīs ergō agrīs, Rōmam vēnit et, ūsus patrōciniō Pōlliōnis et Maecēnātis, sōlus agrum quem āmiserat meruit. Tunc eī prōposuit Pōlliō ut carmen *Būcolicum* scrīberet; quod eum cōnstat trienniō scrīpsisse et ēmendāsse. Item prōposuit Maecēnās *Geōrgica*, quae scrīpsit ēmendāvitque septem annīs. Posteā ab Augustō *Aenēidem* prōpositam scrīpsit annīs undecim, sed nec ēmendāvit nec ēdidit: unde eam, moriēns, praecēpit incendī. Augustus vērō, nē tantum opus perīret, Tuccam et Varium hāc lēge iussit ēmendāre, ut superflua dēlērent, nihil adderent tamen.

Ex Servii grammatici in Vergilii Bvcolicon librvm commentario

Būcolicōn *gen pl Gr*

Būcolica, ut ferunt, dicta sunt ā cūstōdibus boum, id est ἀπὸ τῶν βουκόλων: praecipua enim sunt animalia apud rūsticōs bovēs [...]. Rūsticīs nūminibus ā pāstōribus dicātum hoc asserunt carmen, ut Pānī, faunīs, nymphīs.

boum *gen pl* (< bōs)
ἀπὸ τῶν βουκόλων: *apò tōn būcólōn*
bovēs sunt praecipua animalia
apud rūsticōs: apud agricolās et pāstōrēs
dicātum *esse*
as-serere = affirmāre, dīcere
Pān Pānis *m* = deus pāstōrum
faunus -ī *m*



faunus



Pān



Imāgō pāstōrum quae in librō manū scrīptō antīquissimō continētur
(MS Vat. Lat. 3867, quī in Bibliothecā Apostolicā Vaticānā servātur)



ECLOGA I

In eclogā prīmā Vergilius agrum sibi prīmō ab Augustō servātum significat. Cum enim Caesar Octāviānus, ut suprā dictum est, agrōs circā Crēmōnam et Mantuam veterānīs mīlitibus dedisset, Vergilius Mantuānus inter cēterōs agrīs suīs spoliātus est: sed in Octāviānī grātiam per amīcōs quōsdam inductus, quod āmīserat reciperāvit. Hāc igitur eclogā laudēs Octāviānī et Rōmae, suam fēlīcitātem, Mantuānōrum malam fortūnam commemorat.

servātum *esse*

veterānus -a -um (< vetus) = mīles, quī multōs annōs pugnāvit
Mantuānus -a -um < Mantua

In hāc eclogā duae sunt persōnae: Meliboeus et Tītyrus. Tītyrus rūra sua servat et quiētus in umbrā canit, Meliboeus contrā, suīs agrīs orbātus, procul cum grege suō fugit. Meliboeus Tītyrō dē bonā fortūnā grātulātur. Tītyrus multās grātiās patrōnō agit; Meliboeus vērō sortem suam dēplōrat.

Meliboeus -ī *m*

Tītyrus -ī *m*

orbātus -a -um = spoliātus

patrōnus -ī *m* = vir nōbilis et dīves quī alterum adiuvat ac defendit
dē-plōrāre = plōrāre

vesperāscere (< vesper): vesperāscit = vesper fit

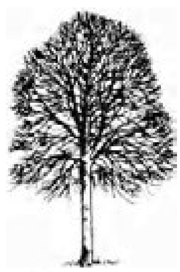
Vesperāscit et Tītyrus Meliboeum domum suam invītat; sed ille proficīscī māvult.

Meliboeus

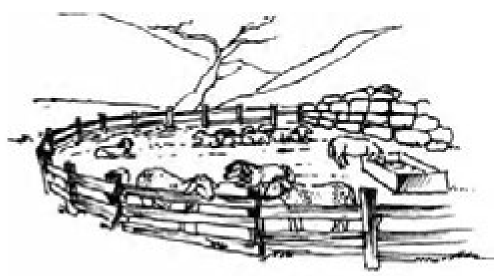
patulus -a -um (< patēre) = amplus, lātus
tegmen -inis *n* (< tegere) = quod tegit
sub tegmine patulae fāgī (: in umbrā fāgī)
silvestris -e < silva | tenuī avēnā
silvestrem *carminum* Mūsam meditāris : silvestria carmina parās/canis
meditārī = excōgitāre, parāre

patriam fugere = ē patriā fugere
docēs silvās resonāre 'fōrmōsam Amaryllida!' (: "ō fōrmōsa Amarylli!")
Amaryllis -idis (*Gr acc* -a, *voc* -i), fēmina quam Tityrus amat

Tītyre, tū patulae recubāns sub tegmine fāgī,
silvestrem tenuī Mūsam meditāris avēnā;
nōs patriae fīnēs et dulcia linquimus arva:
nōs patriam fugimus; tū, Tītyre, lentus in umbrā
fōrmōsam resonāre docēs Amaryllida silvās.



fāgus -ī *f*



ovīle -is *n* < ovis

Tītyrus

nōbīs : mihi | fēcit : dedit

illīus āram saepe tener agnus *veniēns* nostrīs ab ovīlibus imbuet: saepe eī meum agnum sacrificābō
saepe tener agnus ab nostrīs (: meīs) ovīlibus illīus *deī* āram *cruōre* imbuet
imbuere -uisse -ūtum = tingere
permittere + *acc* + *īnf* = sinere
ille meās bovēs errāre permīsit et *mē* ipsum calamō agrestī lūdere quae vellem
(carmina) lūdere = dēlectārī canendō

Ō Meliboee, deus nōbīs haec ōtia fēcit:
namque erit ille mihī semper deus; illĭus āram
saepe tener nostrīs ab ovīlibus imbuet agnus.
Ille meās errāre bovēs, ut cernis, et ipsum
lūdere, quae vellem, calamō permīsit agrestī.

ECLOGA I

Meliboeus

Nōn equidem invideō; mīror magis: undique tōtīs
ūsque adeō turbātur agrīs. Ēn, ipse capellās
prōtinus aeger agō; hanc etiam vix, Tītyre, dūcō:
hīc inter dēnsās corylōs modo namque gemellōs,
spem gregis, āh, silice in nūdā, cōnīxa, relīquit.

tōtīs... agrīs = per tōtōs agrōs, in omnibus agrīs
ūsque adeō: tam multum
turbātur: rēs turbantur

prōtinus (agere) : prō- [→] (↔ re- [←])
aeger (animō) = trīstis
hanc *capellam*

dēnsus -a -um
↔ lātē sparsus



corylus -ī *f*

cō-nītī -nīxum = cum labōre parere

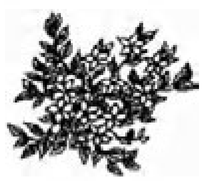


silex -icis *f*: genus lapidis

Saepe malum hoc nōbīs, sī mēns nōn laeva fuisset,
dē caelō tāctās meminī praedīcere quercūs:
Sed tamen, iste deus quī sit, dā, Tītyre, nōbīs.

laeva: stulta (↔ prūdēns)

meminī quercūs dē caelō tāctās praedīcere | dē caelō tāctās: tāctās fulgure
tāctus -a -um < tangere (= percutere)
quī: quis | dā: dīc



vīburnum -ī *n*



cupressus -ī *f*

Tītyrus

Urbem, quam dīcunt Rōmam, Meliboee, putāvī
(stultus ego!) huic nostrae similem, quō saepe solēmus,
pāstōrēs ovium, tenerōs dēpellere fētūs:
sīc canibus catulōs similēs, sīc mātribus haedōs
nōram; sīc parvīs compōnere magna solēbam:
vērum haec tantum aliās inter caput extulit urbēs,
quantum lenta solent inter vīburna cupressī.

dīcunt: vocant

similem *esse*
quō = ad quam
nōs pāstōrēs | dē-pellere = agere
ovium tenerōs fētūs: tenerōs agnōs
fētus -ūs *m* = fīlius modo nātus

sīc *nōveram* catulōs similēs esse canibus, sīc mātribus *nōveram* similēs esse haedōs | catulus -ī *m* = pullus canis
parvīs... magna: parvīs *rēbus*... magnās rēs | compōnere = comparāre

tantum... quantum
aliās inter... urbēs: inter aliās... urbēs
ex-tollere = tollere | inter lenta vīburna

lentus : quī facile flectitur (↔ dūrus)

Meliboeus

tanta fuit causa tibi

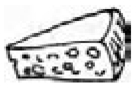
Et quae tanta fuit Rōmam tibi causa videndī?

Tītyrus

quae quamquam sēra (: tarda) *mē* inertem

postquam *mihi* tondentī barba cadēbat candidior
(barbam) tondēre totondisse tōnsum = (barbam) secāre, caedere

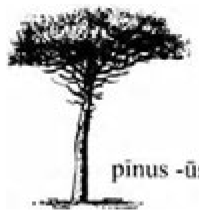
nōs Amaryllis habet : Amaryllidis amōre teneor | nōs: mē
Galatēa -ae *f*: fēmina, quam anteā Tītyrus amābat

cāseus -ī *m* 

quamvīs exīret = quamquam exībat
multa victima : multae victimae
victima -ae *f* = hostia | *ē* meīs saeptīs
saeptum -ī *n* (< saepīre): ovīle
et pinguis caseus premerētur (: cōnficerētur) ingrātae urbī | pinguis -e (↔ tenuis) = crassus
in-grātus -a -um ↔ grātus
nōn umquam = numquam
gravis aere: plēna pecūniae
manus dextra

Lībertās; quae, sēra, tamen respexit inertem,
candidior postquam tondentī barba cadēbat;
respexit tamen, et longō post tempore vēnit,
postquam nōs Amaryllis habet, Galatēa relīquit:
namque, (fatēbor enim), dum mē Galatēa tenēbat,
nec spēs lībertātis erat, nec cūra pecūlī:
quamvīs multa meīs exīret victima saeptīs,
pinguis et ingrātae premerētur cāseus urbī,
nōn umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redībat.

fōns 

 pīnus -ūs/-ī *f*

Meliboeus

quid: cūr | vocārēs : invocārēs

cui paterēris pendēre pōma: cui servārēs pōma pendentia | suā in arbore

ipsae pīnūs

fōns fontis *m* = aqua ērumpēns ē terrā

Mīrābar, quid maesta deōs, Amarylli, vocārēs,
cui pendēre suā paterēris in arbore pōma:
Tītyrus hinc aberat. | Ipsae tē, Tītyre, pīnūs,
ipsī tē fontēs, ipsa haec arbusta vocābant.

ECLOGA I

Tītyrus

Quid facerem? Neque servitiō mē exīre licēbat,
nec tam praesentēs alibī cognōscere dīvōs.
Hīc illum vīdī iuvenem, Meliboee, quotannīs
bis sēnōs cui nostra diēs altāria fūmant;
hīc mihi respōnsum prīmus dedit ille petentī:
'pāscite, ut ante, bovēs, puerī; submittite taurōs.'

ē servitiō

al-ibī *adv* = aliō locō
praesēns -entis: bonus, favēns

quotannīs... cui: cui quotannīs

bis sēnōs diēs: (XII et XII...) diēs
nostra altāria
fūmāre: fūmum ēmittere

hīc ille prīmus mihi petentī hoc respōnsum dedit

sub-mittere = domāre
puerī: agricolae, servī

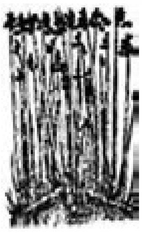
Meliboeus

Fortūnāte senex, ergō tua rūra manēbunt,
et tibi magna satis, quamvīs lapis omnia nūdus
līmōsōque palūs obdūcat pāscua iuncō!

tua manēbunt: relinquēntur tibi

quamvīs lapis nūdus *obdūcat* omnia et palūs obdūcat pāscua līmōsō iuncō

ob-dūcere = tegere, operīre
līmōsus -a -um < līmus


iuncus -ī *m*

nōn īnsuēta gravēs temptābunt pābula fētās
nec mala vīcīnī pecoris contāgia laedent.
Fortūnāte senex! hīc inter flūmina nōta
et fontēs sacrōs frīgus captābis opācum.

īnsuēta pābula temptābunt gravēs fētās
īnsuētus -a -um = novus
gravēs fētās: gravidās pecudēs
temptāre fētās = fētīs īnsidiās parāre

contāgium -ī *n* = morbus (quī ab alterō ad alterum trānsit) | mala contāgia

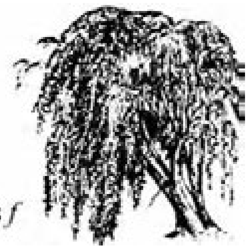
sac|rōs
frīgus opācum | captāre = capere
frīgus captābis opācum: fruēris frīgidiōribus umbrīs

quae semper: ut semper | līmes -itis *m* = fīnis | saepēs -is *f* < saepīre
saepēs dē-pāsta flōrem salictī *ab* Hȳblaeīs apibus: saepēs in quā flōs salictī (: *salicis*) assiduē carpitur ab apibus Hȳblaeīs

Hinc tibi, quae semper, vīcīnō ab līmite saepēs



saepēs



salix -icis *f*

Hȳblaeus -a -um = ex monte et urbe Hȳblā (-ae *f*), in Siciliā sitīs
dē-pāscere | salīctum -ī *n* = ager in quō multae *salicēs* sunt
levī susurrō suādēbit tibi inīre (: capere) somnum | susurrus -ī *m* = vōx quae vix audītur (↔ clāmor)
frondātor -ōris *m*: quī arborum frondēs secat
raucae palumbēs tua cūra (: quās cūrās, tuae dēliciae) *cessābunt gemere...*
raucus -a -um: vōce parvā, exiguā
quae sunt tua cūra (: tuae dēliciae)
palumbēs -is *m/f* = columba silvestris
āeriā ab ulmō
āerius -a -um (< āēr) = altus

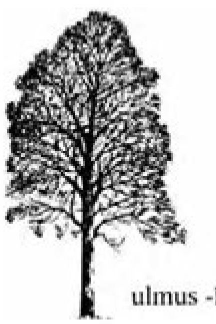
Hȳblaeīs apibus flōrem dēpāsta salictī
saepe levī somnum suādēbit inīre susurrō;
hinc altā sub rūpe canet frondātor ad aurās,
nec tamen intereā raucae, tua cūra, palumbēs
nec gemere āeriā cessābit turtur ab ulmō.



turtur -uris *m/f*



palumbēs



ulmus -ī *f*



Tītyrus

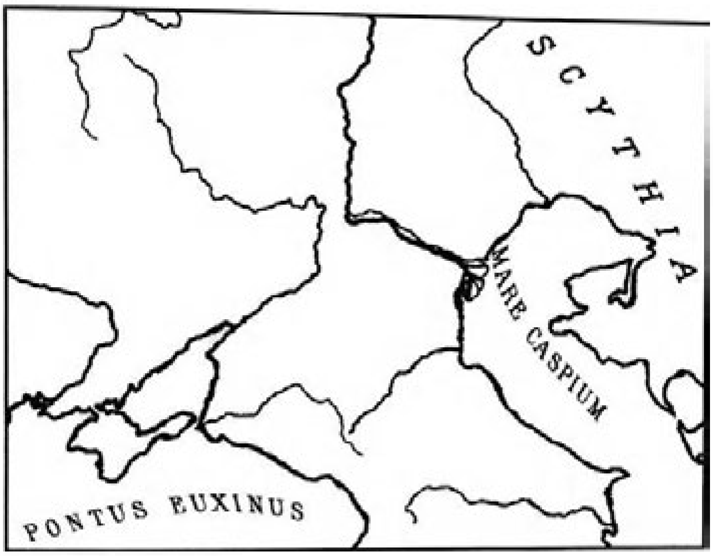
ante… ante… quam | levēs cervī
dē-stituere -uisse -ūtum (< -statuere) = relinquere
pererrātīs fīnibus ambōrum : regiōnibus inter sē mūtātīs | aut exsul Parthus
Arar Araris *m* (*acc* -im): Galliae flūmen
Parthus -ī *m*: Parthiae incola | Tig-rim
Germānia: Germānī | Tigris -is *m* : Asiae flūmen | *ē* nostrō (: meō) pectore lābātur (: dēleātur) illīus vultus

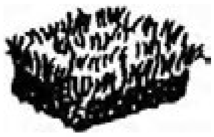
Ante levēs ergō pāscentur in aethere cervī
et freta dēstituent nūdōs in lītore piscēs,
ante pererrātīs ambōrum fīnibus exsul
aut Ararim Parthus bibet aut Germānia Tigrim,
quam nostrō illīus lābātur pectore vultus.

Meliboeus

At nōs hinc aliī sitientēs ībimus Āfrōs,
pars Scythiam et rapidum crētae veniēmus Oaxen
et penitus tōtō dīvīsōs orbe Britannōs.

ad sitientēs Āfrōs, pars *in* Scythiam et *ad* rapidum Oaxen... et *ad* Britannōs
Āfri -ōrum *m*: incolae Āfricae
Scythia -ae *f*: Asiae regiō, quae ad Orientem vertitur
rapidum crētae: quī sēcum crētam trahit
crēta -ae *f* = līmus
Oaxēs -is *f*: ignōtum flūmen | et ad Brittanōs penitus dīvīsōs ā tōtō orbe
Britannus -ī *m* (< Britannia) = Britanniae incola




caespes

Ēn umquam patriōs longō post tempore fīnēs
pauperis et tugurī congestum caespite culmen
post aliquot, mea rēgna, vidēns mīrābor aristās?
Impius haec tam culta novālia mīles habēbit,
barbarus hās segetēs: ēn quō discordia cīvēs
prōdūxit miserōs; hīs nōs cōnsēvimus agrōs!
Īnsere nunc, Meliboee, pirōs, pōne ōrdine vītēs!
Īte meae fēlīx quondam pecus, īte capellae.
Nōn ego vōs posthāc, viridī prōiectus in antrō,

ēn umquam, vidēns longō post tempore fīnēs et *vidēns*, post aliquot aristās, culmen pauperis tugurī congestum *ē* cēspite – *quae omnia olim fuerant* mea *rēgna* – mīrābor (: revīsam admīrāns)?
tugurium -ī *n* = casa
con-gerere -sisse -stum = exstruere (cōnferendō māteriam in ūnum locum)
caespes -itis *m*: herba cum suā terrā caesa

impius mīles
cultus -a -um *part* < colere
novāle -is *n* = arvum

quō *adv* = ad quem locum
cīvēs miserōs

prō-dūcere = dūcere | hīs *mīlitibus impiīs*
-mu|sag-rōs | cōn-serere = serere

īn-serere: rāmum trānsferre ex arbore in arborem | pirus -ī *f* = arbor pirōrum

meae capellae

vōs vidēbō | prōiectus viridī in antrō
viridis -e = herbae colōre (: herbīs ōrnātus) | prōiectus: recubāns

dūmōsā dē rūpe

dūmōsā pendēre procul dē rūpe vidēbō;
carmina nūlla canam; nōn, mē pāscente, capellae,
flōrentem cytisum et salicēs carpētis amārās.

nōn carpētis
flōrēre = in flōre esse
cytisus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 10)

Tītyrus



hanc noctem
super + *acc/abl*
mītia: dulcia, mātūra
castanea -ae *f*
cōpia pressī lactis
pressum lac = cāseus
summa culmina (: tēcta)
fūmāre = fūmum ēdere
māiōrēsque (: longiōrēsque) umbrae

Hīc tamen hanc mēcum poterās requiēscere noctem
fronde super viridī: sunt nōbīs mītia pōma,
castaneae mollēs et pressī cōpia lactis;
et iam summa procul vīllārum culmina fūmant
māiōrēsque cadunt altīs dē montibus umbrae.



ECLOGA II

In eclogā secundā Vergilius Corydōnem pāstōrem canentem facit, quī Alexim, fōrmōsissimum quidem puerum, sed superbum, amābat. Corydōn prīmum eius dūrum animum reprehendit; deinde mōnstrat sē nōn omnīnō dēspiciendum esse, cum et dīves sit pecoris, et perītissime canere sciat, et fōrmā nōn tam foedus esse videātur. Invītat igitur eum in silvās, atque vītam agrestem ac rūsticam multīs modīs laudat. Praetereā dōna ac mūnera prōmittit. Tandem vērō īnsāniam suam agnōscit, et ad cūram rēī familiāris redit: inveniet aliquandō alium puerum, cum Alexis ille tam superbē amōrem spernat.

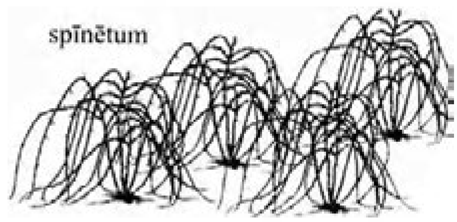
Corydōn -ōnis *m* : pāstor

Alexis -is (*acc* -im) *m*: nōmen pulcherrimī puerī

dīves pecoris : multa pecora habēns

Fōrmōsum pāstor Corydōn ārdēbat Alexim,
dēliciās dominī: nec quid spērāret habēbat.
Tantum inter dēnsās, umbrōsa cacūmina, fāgōs
assiduē veniēbat; ibi haec incondita sōlus
montibus et silvīs studiō iactābat inānī:
"Ō crūdēlis Alexi, nihil mea carmina cūrās?
nīl nostrī miserēre? morī mē dēnique cōgēs?
Nunc etiam pecudēs umbrās et frīgora captant,
nunc viridēs etiam occultant spīnēta lacertōs,


spīna -ae *f*


spīnētum

Thestylis et rapidō fessīs messōribus aestū
āllia serpyllumque herbās contundit olentēs.


ālium -ī *n*


serpyllum -ī *n*

At mēcum raucīs, tua dum vestīgia lūstrō,
sōle sub ārdentī resonant arbusta cicādīs.
Nōnne fuit satius trīstēs Amaryllidis īrās
atque superba patī fastīdia? nōnne Menalcam,
quamvīs ille niger, quamvīs tū candidus essēs?

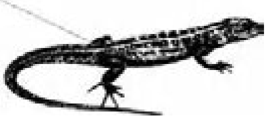
pāstor Corydōn ārdēbat (: valdē amābat) fōrmōsum Alexim

inter dēnsās fāgōs, *quārum* cacūmina *sunt* umbrōsa | fāgus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 20)
umbrōsus -a -um (< umbra) = opācus
cacūmen -inis *n* = pars summa, culmen
assiduē = saepe
haec *verba* in-condita (: nōn ōrdināta)

studiō inānī
inānis -e = inūtilis

miserēre = miserēris

captāre = capere; captāre umbrās et frīgora: fruī umbrā et frīgore
spīnētum -ī *n* < spīna | viridēs lacertōs
viridis -e = herbae colōre
lacertus -ī *m*



et Thestylis contundit herbās olentēs (ālium et serpyllum) messōribus fessīs rapidō aestū | Thestylis -is *f*: nōmen puellae quae ovēs pāscēbat
rapidō aestū: ob gravem calōrem
aestus -ūs *m* = calor
messor -ōris *m* (< metere): quī metit
contundere = premere
olēns -entis (< *olēre*): (bonum) odōrem ēdēns


cicāda -ae *f*

raucīs cicādīs
raucus -a -um: vōce parvā, exiguā
lūstrāre = sequī

satius = melius | trīstēs īrās
Amaryllis -idis *f*: nōmen puellae ā pāstōribus amātae

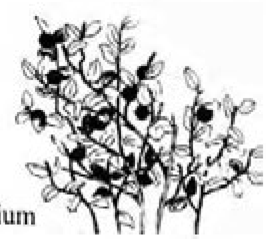
fastīdium -ī *n*: dolor
nōnne Menalcam *patī fuit satius?*
Menalcās -ae *m*: iuvenis pāstor
quam-vīs ille niger esset = etiam sī ille niger erat

Ō fōrmōse puer, nimium nē crēde colōrī;
alba ligustra cadunt, vaccīnia nigra leguntur.

nē crēde = nōlī crēdere

ligustrum -ī *n* | cadunt: negleguntur
vaccīnium -ī *n* | nig-ra
legere: colligere, carpere
sīcut alba ligustra cadunt, vaccīnia nigra leguntur, *ita tū, etiam sī es candidus, neglegēris propter superbiam, Menalcās vērō, etsī est niger, propter bonam indolem amābitur*





Dēspectus tibi sum, nec quī sim quaeris, Alexi,
quam dīves pecoris, niveī quam lactis abundāns.
Mīlle meae Siculīs errant in montibus agnae;
lac mihi nōn aestāte novum, nōn frīgore dēfit.
Cantō quae solitus, sī quandō armenta vocābat,
Amphīōn Dircaeus in Actaeō Aracynthō.

dēspectus tibi sum = mē dēspicis
quam dīves pecoris: quam multās ovēs possideam
quam *sim* abundāns niveī lactis: quam multum habeam niveī lactis
abundāre: plūs quam satis habēre
meae agnae in Siculīs montibus

lac novum | frīgus = hiems
dē-fierī = dēesse

ea quae solitus *erat* canere
sī quandō = sī forte/quotiēs

Amphīōn -ōnis *m*: Iovis fīlius; fidicen fuit nōbilissimus, quī sonō fidium, quās ā Mercuriō dōnō accēperat, Thēbārum mūrōs exstrūxit
Dircaeus -a -um: quī Boeōtiam incolit
Actaeus -a -um: quī ad Atticam pertinet
Aracynthus -ī *m*: Atticae mōns



Nec sum adeō īnfōrmis; nūper mē in lītore vīdī,
cum placidum ventīs stāret mare. Nōn ego Daphnim,
iūdice tē, metuam, sī numquam fallit imāgō.

cum placidum ventīs stāret mare: cum mare tranquillum nōn movērētur ventō

Daphnis -idis *et* -idos *m*: pāstor fōrmā nōbilis

numquam: nōn
mē fallit

ō tantum libeat: utinam velīs tantum mēcum habitāre rūra, *quae sunt* tibi sordida, atque humilēs casās
fīgere cervōs *iaculō*



viridī hibiscō (: virgā factā ex hibiscō)
imitābere = imitāberis
hibiscum -ī *n*

calamōs plūrēs

ovium magister = pāstor ovium

terere trīvisse = consūmere (premendō)
labellum -ī *n* : parvum labrum

ut haec eadem scīret (: disceret)
Amyntās -ae *m*: pāstor et clārus poēta
est mihi fistula compācta (: cōnstāns ex) septem cicūtis, quam mihi ōlim Dāmoetās dōnō dedit
compingere -pēgīsse -pāctum: fīrmē coniungere | cicūta -ae *f*: calamus tenuis
Dāmoetās -ae *m*: pāstor et poēta

tē nunc habet ista *fistula* secundum *dominum*: tū nunc istam fistulam secundus possidēs

hoc dīxit Dāmoetās

duo capreolī *mihi sunt*, repertī *in* valle tūtā (: sine perīculō) | nec mihi (: ā mē)
cap-re-o|lī
pellibus etiam nunc sparsīs albō *colōre*: quōrum pellēs sunt adhūc albīs *maculīs* sparsae

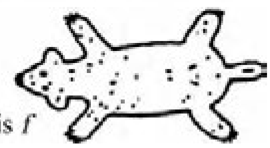
bīna ūbera ovis siccant (: exhauriunt) diē (: cotīdiē)

Thestylis ōrat *ut possit* abdūcere

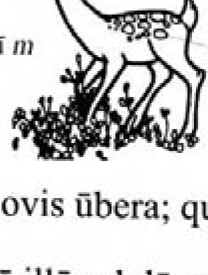
sordent tibi mūnera = spernenda tibi videntur mūnera | sordēre = sordidus esse (: dēspicī, contemnī)

Ō tantum libeat mēcum tibi sordida rūra
atque humilēs habitāre casās et fīgere cervōs
haedōrumque gregem viridī compellere hibiscō!
Mēcum ūnā in silvīs imitābere Pāna canendō.
Pān prīmus calamōs cērā coniungere plūrēs
īnstituit, Pān cūrat ovēs oviumque magistrōs;
Nec tē paeniteat calamō trīvisse labellum.
haec eadem ut scīret, quid nōn faciēbat Amyntās?
Est mihi disparibus septem compācta cicūtīs
fistula, Dāmoetās dōnō mihi quam dedit ōlim





et dīxit moriēns: "Tē nunc habet ista secundum";
dīxit Dāmoetās, invīdit stultus Amyntās.
Praetereā duo – nec tūtā mihi valle repertī –
capreolī sparsīs etiam nunc pellibus albō,



bīna diē siccant ovis ūbera; quōs tibi servō.
Iam prīdem ā mē illōs abdūcere Thestylis ōrat;
et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi mūnera nostra.

Hūc ades, ō fōrmōse puer: tibi līlia plēnīs
ecce ferunt Nymphae calathīs; tibi candida Nāis,
pallentēs violās et summa papāvera carpēns,

plēnīs calathīs



calathus -ī *m*
Nāis -idis *f*: aquārum Nympha

pallēns -entis *adi* (< pallēre) = pallidus
summa papāvera: capita papāverum



viola -ae *f*



narcissus -ī *m*



anēthum -ī *n*



casia -ae *f*

narcissum et flōrem iungit bene olentis anēthī;
tum casiā atque aliīs intexēns suāvibus herbīs
mollia lūteolā pingit vaccīnia calthā.
Ipse ego cāna legam tenerā lānūgine māla
castaneāsque nucēs, mea quās Amaryllis amābat;
addam cērea prūna | – honōs erit huic quoque pōmō –

iungit (: addit) narcissum et flōrem anēthī bene olentis

in-texere -uisse -tum = nectere
suāvis -e = dulcis



pingit (: ōrnat) mollia vaccīnia calthā lūteolā | lūteolus -a -um: aurātus
caltha -ae *f*
cāna māla | cānus -a -um = albus
lānūgō -inis *f* < lāna

castanea (-ae) nux *f* (*v. pāg.* 26)
quās mea Amaryllis

cēreus -a -um (< cēra): cui est cērae color, id est lūteolus vel aurātus
pōmum -ī *n* : pōma sunt māla, pira, prūna, cet.



prūnum -ī *n*



myrtus -ī *f*

et vōs, ō laurī, carpam et tē, proxima myrte,
sīc positae quoniam suāvēs miscētis odōrēs.
Rūsticus es, Corydon; nec mūnera cūrat Alexis
nec, sī mūneribus certēs, concēdat Iōllās.
Heu | heu, quid voluī miserō mihi? flōribus Austrum
perditus et liquidīs immīsī fontibus aprōs.
Quem fugis, āh, dēmēns? habitārunt dī quoque silvās

myrte proxima *laurīs*

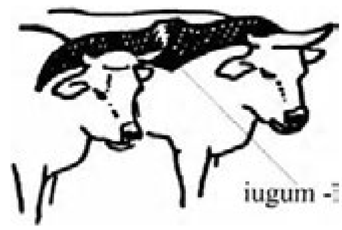
quoniam sīc positae

Coridon *voc Gr*
concēdat: cēdet tibi (: īnferior erit)
Iōllās -ae *m*: dīves Alexis dominus
I|ōl-lās
immīsī Austrum flōribus et aprōs liquidīs fontibus (: omnia mea perdidī, sīcut quī suōs flōrēs ventō committit rapiendōs, aut quī pūram aquam sordidam facit cum in eam aprōs immittat)
perditus -a -um (< perdere): *amōre* p. = āmēns, dēmēns *amōre*
liquidus -a -um: pūrus | fōns fontis *m* = aqua ērumpēns ē terrā (*v. pāg.* 22)
-bu|s ap-rōs | habitāvērunt

Dardanius Paris: Paris, rēgis Priamī fīlius* | Pallas -adis *f* (*acc* -ada): Minerva, Iovis fīlia, dea artium**
arcēs: urbēs | colere = incolere

torvus -a -um : ferox
leaena -ae *f*: leōnis fēmina
flōrēre -uisse = in flōre esse
cytisus -ī *m/f* (*v. pāg.* 10)
lascīvus -a -um: laetus
tē *sequitur* Corydōn
trahit sua quemque voluptās: unusquisque trahitur suā voluptāte
voluptās -ātis *f* = quod dēlectat, rēs iucunda (↔ dolor)

Dardaniusque Paris. Pallas quās condidit arcēs
ipsa colat; nōbīs placeant ante omnia silvae.
Torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam,
flōrentem cytisum sequitur lascīva capella,
tē Corydōn, ō | Alexi; trahit sua quemque voluptās.



iuvencī referunt *domum* arātra suspēnsa iugō
et sōl dēcēdēns (: occidēns) duplicat (: auget) crēscentēs umbrās
-ēn|s dup-li-ca|t um-
quis modus adsit amōrī?: quī fīnis potest esse in amōre?
modus: fīnis nōn excēdendus
dēmentia -ae *f* (< dē-mēns) = īnsānia
sēmiputātus -a -um (< putāre = caedere) = mediā tantum parte caesus
frondōsus -a -um = cui complūrēs frondēs sunt | ulmus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 24)
quīn tū potius parās (: cōnāris) saltem dētexere (: nectere) vīminibus mollīque iuncō aliquid *eōrum* quōrum (: eārum rērum quārum) indiget ūsus (: eget vīta rūstica)? | indigēre + *gen/abl* = egēre
vīmen -inis *n* = tenuēs rāmī quī flectī possunt | dē-texere = nectere
iuncus -ī *m* (*v. pāg.* 23) | alium Alexim
fastīdīre = dēspicere, spernere

Aspice, arātra iugō referunt suspēnsa iuvencī
et sōl crēscentēs dēcēdēns duplicat umbrās.
Mē tamen ūrit amor; quis enim modus adsit amōrī?
Āh, Corydon, Corydon, quae tē dēmentia cēpit!
Sēmiputāta tibī frondōsa vītis in ulmō.
Quīn tū aliquid saltem potius, quōrum indiget ūsus,
vīminibus mollīque parās dētexere iuncō?
Inveniēs alium, sī tē hic fastīdit, Alexim."

* Paris expositus est in silvīs īnfāns et ēducātus est inter pāstōrēs.
** Minerva prīma invēnit aedificia et Athēnīs arcem condidit.

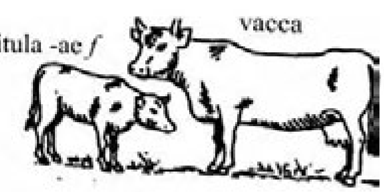


ECLOGA III

In eclogā tertiā Menalcās et Dāmoetās pāstōrēs alternīs carminibus dē deōrum, hominum et bēstiārum vītā Palaemone iūdice inter sē certant. Prīmum pāstōrēs rūsticīs contumēliīs inter sē afficiunt, deinde ad certāmen veniunt: Dāmoetās pignore vitulam dat, Menalcās vērō pretiōsa pōcula. Dāmoetās incipit ab ipsō Iove, cuius plēna sunt omnia; Menalcās autem Apollinem invocat. Ille Galatēam, fōrmōsam puellam, canit; hic Amyntam, pulcherrimum puerum: posteā vērō aliās memorant puellās, Phyllidem, Amaryllidem; sperat uterque pāstor posse sua carmina placēre Pōlliōnī; tum subitō ad pericula trānseunt quae latent in campīs, et timent ovibus ac vaccīs suīs, nē quid inde damnī capiant. Tandem Palaemon eōs canendī arte aequōs iūdicat.

Menalcās -ae *m*
Dāmoetās -ae *m*
alternus -a -um < alter
alternīs carminibus : vicissim carmina canentēs
Palaemōn -onis *m*

vitula -ae *f*



Galatēa -ae *f*

Amyntās -ae *m*

Phyllis -idis *f*

Amaryllis -idis *f*

Pōlliō -ōnis *m*

vacca -ae *f* = bōs fēmina

Menalcās

cuium *est* pecus?
cuius -a -um: cuius est? | an *est*
Meliboeus -ī *m*: nōmen pāstōris

Dīc mihi, Dāmoetā, cūium pecus? An Meliboeī?

Dāmoetās

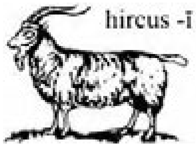
Aegōn -ōnis *m*: nōmen pāstōris

Nōn, vērum Aegōnis; nūper mihi trādidit Aegōn.

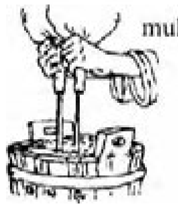
Menalcās

ō ovēs, pecus semper īnfēlīx!
Neaera -ae *f*: puella, quam Aegōn amat
dum *Aegōn* ipse
fovēre = blandō calōre iuvāre, dēlectāre (: blandē complectī)
verētur nē illa mē praeferat sibi
in hōrā : singulīs hōrīs
mulgēre = extrahere lac ex überibus
sūcus -ī *m* = vīta; vīs
sub-dūcere = ēripere, adimere

Īnfēlīx ō semper, ovēs, pecus! Ipse Neaeram
dum fovet ac, nē mē sibi praeferat illa, verētur,
hīc aliēnus ovis cūstōs bis mulget in hōrā,
et sūcus pecorī | et lac subdūcitur agnīs.



hircus -ī *m* / caper -prī *m*



mulgēre

Dāmoetās

mementō tamen ista parcius obicienda *esse* virīs | parcus -a -um : cautus; parcius = cautius | -me|n ob-ii-ci|en-da
ob-icere (rem alicui): iacere rem contrā aliquem = aliquem alicuius reī accūsāre
quī tē *corrūperit*
trānsversa *adv* (< trāns-versus): līnea transversa [-/-]; hircīs trānsversa tuentibus : hircīs spectantibus oculīs retrō versīs | et *in* quō sacellō
facilis = benignus | rīsēre = rīsērunt
sacellum -ī *n* (< sacer): parvum templum

Parcius ista virīs tamen obicienda mementō.
Nōvimus et quī tē trānsversa tuentibus hircīs
et quō – sed facilēs Nymphae rīsēre – sacellō…

ECLOGA III

Menalcās

Tum, crēdō, cum mē arbustum vīdēre Micōnis
atque malā vītēs incīdere falce novellās.

tum, crēdō, *rīsēre*, cum mē vīdēre (: vīdērunt) incīdere arbustum et vītēs novellās
arbustum -ī *n*: locus in quō complūrēs arborēs sunt
Micōn -ōnis *m*: nōmen agricolae
malā falce: scelus aliēnum quasi ā sē commissum nārrat, sed eō vultū, ut Dāmoetās eam rem fēcisse intellegātur

Dāmoetās

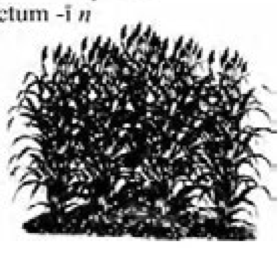
Aut hīc ad veterēs fāgōs cum Daphnidis arcum
frēgistī et calamōs, quae tū, perverse Menalcā,
et, cum vīdistī puerō dōnāta, dolēbās
et, sī nōn aliquā nocuissēs, mortuus essēs.

ad = apud | fāgus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 20)
Daphnis -idis (*acc* -im): iuvenis pāstor
calamōs: sagittās
perversus -a -um: malus
et dolēbās... et mortuus essēs
dōnāta *esse*
aliquā *adv* = aliquō modō

Menalcās

Quid dominī faciant, audent cum tālia fūrēs?
Nōn ego tē vīdī Dāmōnis, pessime, caprum
excipere īnsidiīs, multum lātrante Lyciscā?
et cum clāmārem: "Quō nunc sē prōripit ille?
Tītyre, cōge pecus!" tū post cārecta latēbās.

cum *servī* fūrēs audent tālia *dīcere*?
Dāmōn -ōnis *m*: pāstor
caper -prī *m* = hircus | cap-rum
excipere īnsidiīs: dolō surripere
Lycisca -ae *f*: canis ferōx ē cane et lupō nāta
sē prō-ripere = fugere
Tītyrus -ī *m*: pāstor
cārectum -ī *n*



Dāmoetās

An ille, victus cantandō, nōn redderet mihi caprum, quem mea fistula meruisset carminibus? (: quem ego meruissem praemium carminum, quae cecineram?) | cap-rum

An mihi cantandō victus nōn redderet ille,
quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula, caprum?
Sī nescīs, meus ille caper fuit; et mihi Dāmōn
ipse fatēbātur, sed reddere posse negābat.

id fatēbātur

Menalcās

Cantandō tū illum *vīcistī*?
aut : num | tibi fuit

trivium -ī *n* (< trēs + via) = locus in quō trēs viae sunt
miserum carmen strīdentī stipulā disperdere (: spargere, effundere) solēbās
strīdēns -entis (< strīdēre = strepitūs, molestōs sonōs ēdere)
stipula -ae *f* : parvus calamus

Cantandō tū illum? aut umquam tibi fistula cērā
iuncta fuit? nōn tū in triviīs, indocte, solēbās
strīdentī miserum stipulā disperdere carmen?

Dāmoetās

vīs *ut* experiāmur quid uterque *nostrum* possit (: valeat)?
vicissim *adv* : alter post alterum

nē forte *certāre* recūsēs, *hoc scītō*: ...

mulctra -ae *f* (< mulgēre) = vās ad excipiendum lac
bīnōs fētūs | fētus -ūs *m*: nātus
dēpōnō: prōpōnō et tibi dabō, sī mē canendō vīceris
pignus -oris *n* = rēs cāra dēposita ā certantibus ut praemium victōrī dandum

Vīs ergō inter nōs quid possit uterque, vicissim
experiāmur? ego hanc vitulam – nē forte recūsēs,
bis venit ad mulctram, bīnōs alit ūbere fētūs –
dēpōnō; tū dīc mēcum quō pignore certēs.

ECLOGA III

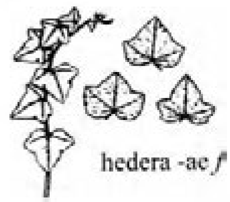
Menalcās

Dē grege nōn ausim quicquam dēpōnere tēcum.
est mihi namque domī pater, est iniusta noverca,
bisque diē numerant ambō pecus, alter et haedōs.
Vērum, id quod multō tūte ipse fatēbere māius,
īnsānīre libet quoniam tibi, pōcula pōnam
fāgina, caelātum dīvīnī opus Alcimedontis,
lenta quibus tornō facilī superaddita vītis

auserim (< audēre) = audērem
noverca -ae *f* : nova patris uxor
in diē
multō māius | tūte = tū
fatēbere = fatēberis
īnsānīre (< īnsānia) = īnsānus esse
quoniam tibi libet īnsānīre
fāginus -a -um: ē lignō *fāgī* factus
fāgus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 20) | caelātum opus
caelāre = mīrā arte scalpellō effingere
Alcimedōn -ontis *m*: nōmen virī artis caelandī perītī
in quibus lenta (↔ dūra) vītis, super-addita tornō facilī (: quī facile versātur), vestit corymbōs diffūsōs pallente (: pallidā) hederā (: quōs pallēns hedera diffūdit)

tornus -ī *m*





hedera -ae *f*

diffūsōs hederā vestit pallente corymbōs.
In mediō duo signa, Conōn et... quis fuit alter,
dēscrīpsit radiō tōtum quī gentibus orbem,
tempora quae messor, quae curvus arātor habēret?
Necdum illīs labra admōvī, sed condita servō.

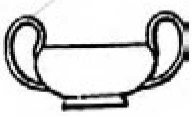
dif-fūsus -a -um < *dif-fundere* = spargere
corymbus -ī *m* = frūgēs pendentēs
signa: hominum fōrmae, effigiēs
Conōn -ōnis *m*: vir clārus caelī ac sīderum perītus
quis fuit alter, quī... (: Archimēdēs, Syrācūsānus doctissimus)
dē-scrībere | radius -ī *m* : virga
gentibus: hominibus
orbem *terrārum* | *et* tempora *annī*
quae habēret messor, quae curvus arātor? : quae apta essent messōrī, et quae apta essent arātōrī
messor -ōris *m* < metere = quī metit
nec-dum = et nōndum, neque adhūc
lab|r' ad- | condita : abdita



acanthus -ī *m*

Dāmoetās

ānsa -ae *f*



radius



Et nōbīs īdem Alcimedōn duo pōcula fēcit
et mollī circum est ānsās amplexus acanthō

circum amplexus est (: circumdedit) ānsās mollī acanthō

Orpheaque in mediō posuit silvāsque sequentēs;
necdum illīs labra admōvī, sed condita servō.
Sī ad vitulam spectās, nihil est quod pōcula laudēs.

Orphea = Orpheum
silvāsque sequentēs: Orpheus tam pulchrē canēbat, ut ipsae arborēs eum sequerentur
sī *tamen* ad vitulam...

Menalcās

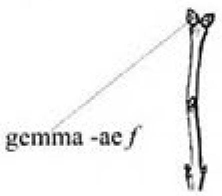
Numquam hodiē effugiēs; veniam quōcumque
vocāris.
Audiat haec tantum vel quī venit, ecce Palaemōn.
Efficiam posthāc nē quemquam vōce lacessās.

quō-cumque *adv* = in quemcumque locum
vocāveris
vel quī = etiam ille quī
Palaemōn -onis *m*: pāstor
efficiam nē posthāc… | vōce: cantū
lacessere -īvisse -ītum: ad certāmen prōvocāre

Dāmoetās

Quīn age, sī quid habēs; in mē mora nōn erit ūlla
nec quemquam fugiō. Tantum, vīcīne Palaemōn,
sensibus haec īmīs – rēs est nōn parva – repōnās.

quīn age: ergō incipe
sī quid habēs *quod canās*
nōn ūlla = nūlla
sensus -ūs *m* < sentīre
sensibus haec īmīs repōnās: haec penitus dēfīge animō



Palaemōn

Dīcite, quandoquidem in mollī cōnsēdimus herbā
et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbōs,
nunc frondent silvae, nunc fōrmōsissimus annus.

quandō-quidem: quod, quia
arbōs = arbor | parturīre (< parere) = paritūrus esse; parturit arbōs : *gemmās* agit
frondēre < frōns -dis
fōrmōsissimus *est* | annus: annī tempus

ECLOGA III

Incipe, Dāmoetā; tū deinde sequēre, Menalcā.
alternīs dīcētis; amant alterna Camēnae.

sequēre = sequēris
alternīs *versibus* dīcētis (: canētis): vicissim carmina canētis
Camēna -ae *f* = Rōmānōrum dea quae carminibus praeest (: Mūsa)

Dāmoetās

Ab Iove prīncipium, Mūsae, Iovis omnia plēna;
ille colit terrās, illī mea carmina cūrae.

prīncipium *sūmendum est*
Mūsa -ae *f*: ūna ex novem deābus quae carminibus praesunt
omnia plēna *sunt*
colit: cūrat | cūrae *sunt*

Menalcās

Et mē Phoebus amat; Phoebō sua semper apud mē
mūnera sunt, laurī* | et suāve rubēns hyacinthus.

Phoebō sunt semper sua mūnera apud mē: sunt semper domī meae mūnera (= dōna) Phoebō sacra
suāvē *adv* = dulcē, pulchrē
rubēns < rubēre



hyacinthus -ī *m*

Dāmoetās

Mālō mē Galatēa petit, lascīva puella,
et fugit ad salicēs et sē cupit ante vidērī.

mē petit: mē pulsat, mē ferit
Galatēa -ae *f*: puella
lascīvus -a -um = iocōsus
salix -icis *f* (*v. pāg.* 24)
cupit sē ante *quam fugiat* vidērī *ā mē*
ante = anteā

* Laurus (Graecē *Daphnē*) et Hyacinthus fuērunt puella et puer, quōs Apollō amāvit: quōrum altera in arborem, alter in flōrem mūtātus est.

Menalcās

ultrō *adv* = suā spontē | ignis: amor
Amyntās -ae *m*: iuvenis pāstōris nōmen
ita ut nostrīs canibus Dēlia nōn sit nōtior *eō* | Dēlia -ae *f*: Diāna (dea quae vēnandī artī praeest, ideōque canibus est nōtissima)[?] / Amīca Menalcae[?]

At mihi sēsē offert ultrō meus ignis, Amyntās,
nōtior ut iam sit canibus nōn Dēlia nostrīs.

Dāmoetās

parta (< parere): parāta
meae Venerī: puellae ā mē amātae
quō *adv* | āeriae palumbēs
āerius -a -um (< āēr): quī volat
con-gerere = cōnferre (māteriam): nīdum facere; congessēre = congessērunt
palumbēs -is *m/f* = columba (*v. pāg.* 24)

Parta meae Venerī sunt mūnera; namque notāvī
ipse locum, āeriae quō congessēre palumbēs.

Menalcās

quod potuī: hoc ūnum potuī facere
puerō: Amyntae | silvestris -e < silva
lectus -a -um < legere = colligere, dēligere

Quod potuī, puerō silvestrī ex arbore lēcta
aurea māla decem mīsī; crās altera mittam.

Dāmoetās

quae *dulcia verba*

ō ventī | dīvī -ōrum *m pl* = diī
referātis ad aurēs dīvum (= deōrum)
re-ferre = re-nūntiāre

Ō quotiēs et quae nōbīs Galatēa locūta est!
Partem aliquam, ventī, dīvum referātis ad aurēs.

Menalcās

Quid prōdest quod mē ipse animō nōn spernis, Amyntā,
sī, dum tū sectāris aprōs, ego rētia servō?

ipse: tū

sectārī (< sequī): īn-sequī
sī, dum sectāris aprōs, ego rētia servō? : nisī simul adīmus perīcula, ac simul versāmur?

Dāmoetās

Phyllida mitte mihī; meus est nātālis, Iōlla,
cum faciam vitulā prō frūgibus, ipse venītō.

Phyllis -idis (*acc* -ida) *f*: puella
nātālis (< nātus) *diēs*
Iōllās -ae *m*: pāstor, Phyllidis dominus
I|ōl-la
faciam *sacra* vitulā : immolābō vitulam
venītō *imp fut*

Menalcās

Phyllida amō ante aliās; nam mē discēdere flēvit
et longum: "Fōrmōse, valē, valĕ!" | inquit, "Iōlla".

mē discēdere flēvit: flēvit quod discessī

longum "fōrmōse, valē" inquit: diū "valē" dīxit, "ōh fōrmōse!"

Dāmoetās

Trīste lupus stabulīs, mātūrīs frūgibus imbrēs,
arboribus ventī, nōbīs Amaryllidis īrae.

trīste *est*: sunt rēs quae nocent
frūgibus imbrēs, arboribus ventī *nocent*

Menalcās

Dulce satīs ūmor, dēpulsīs arbutus haedīs,
lenta salix fētō pecorī, mihi sōlus Amyntās.

dulce *est*: sunt rēs quae iuvant
sata -ōrum *n pl* (< serere) = agrī
ūmor -ōris *m*: aqua
dēpulsīs (< dē-pellere) *ab ūberibus mātris* | mihi sōlus Amyntās *dulcis est*



arbutus -ī *f*

Dāmoetās

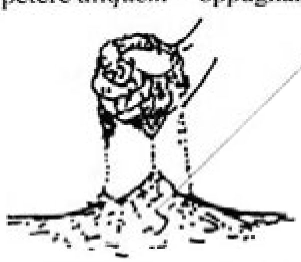
Pōlliō amat nostram, quamvīs est rūstica, Mūsam;
Pīeridēs, vitulam lectōrī pāscite vestrō.

Pōlliō -ōnis *m*: C. Asinius Pōlliō, Augustī et Vergiliī amīcus, cōnsul annō XL a. Chr. n. | quam-vīs = etiam sī
Mūsam: carmen
Pīeridēs -um *f pl* = Mūsae
Mūsae Pīeridēs quoque dictae sunt quod nātae in Pīeriā, Macedōniae regiōne, vel quod patrī Pīerus (-ī) nōmen fuit.
lector -ōris *m* = quī legit

Menalcās

Pōlliō et ipse facit nova carmina; pāscite taurum,
iam cornū petat et pedibus quī spargat harēnam.

quī petat (: impetum faciat) et spargat
petere *aliquem* = oppugnāre



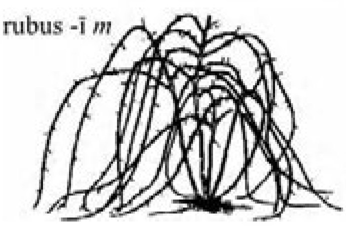
Dāmoetās

Quī tē, Pōlliō, amat, veniat quō tē quoque gaudet;
mella fluant illī, ferat et rubus asper amōmum.

quō tē quoque *pervēnisse* gaudet : ad cōnsulis potestātem et ad triumphum

mella: mel | et rubus asper ferat amōmum
asper -a -um: dūrus et *spīnārum* plēnus
spīna -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 28)

rubus -ī *m*



amōmum -ī *n*



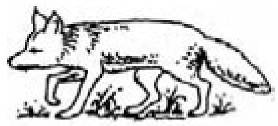
ECLOGA III

Menalcās

Quī Bavium nōn ōdit, amet tua carmina, Maevī,
atque īdem iungat vulpēs et mulgeat hircōs.

Sī quis nōn ōdit Bavium (: carmina Baviī), *ita stultus est, ut* amet *etiam* tua carmina, Maevī, atque iungat (: pōnat sub *iugō*) vulpēs, et mulgeat hircōs
Bavius -ī *m* / Maevius -ī *m* : poētae pessimī Vergiliō īnfestī et inimīcī

iugum -i *n* (*v. pag.* 32)

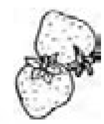


vulpēs -is *f*

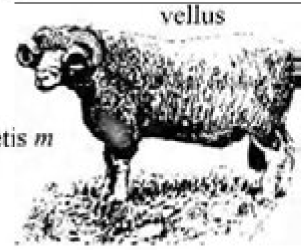
Dāmoetās

Quī legitis flōrēs et humī nāscentia frāga,
frīgidus ō puerī – fugite hinc – latet anguis in herbā.

ō puerī, quī...
nāscentia < nāscī



frāga -ōrum *n pl*
frīgidus anguis latet in herbā



Menalcās

Parcite, ovēs, nimium prōcēdere; nōn bene rīpae
crēditur; ipse ariēs etiam nunc vellera siccat.

parcite nimium prōcēdere: nōlīte longius īre, *ō* ovēs
nōn bene crēditur rīpae: nōn sine perīculō potestis fīdere rīpae (: perīculum est nē in flūmen dēlābāminī)
vellus -eris *n* = pellis arietis cum lānā

Dāmoetās

Tītyre, pāscentēs ā flūmine rēice capellās;
ipse, ubi tempus erit, | omnēs in fonte lavābō.

Tītyrus -ī *m*: pāstor
rēice ā flūmine capellās pāscentēs
rē-icere (< iacere): prohibēre
fōns fontis *m* = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns (*v. pāg.* 22)

Menalcās

cōgere = in eundem locum agere
prae-cipere = capere ante tempus (: corrumpere, perdere)
aestus -ūs *m*: calor (aestātis)
pressāre ūbera palmīs = mulgēre
pressāre = premere iterum iterumque
palma -ae *f* = manus

Cōgite ovēs, puerī; sī lac praecēperit aestus,
ut nūper, frūstrā pressābimus ūbera palmīs.

Dāmoetās

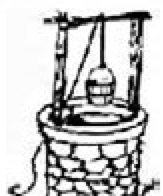
quam est macer mihi (: meus) taurus in arvō pinguī | macer -cra -crum: gracilis
pinguis -e (↔ siccus) = fertilis
exitium -ī *n*: e. esse alicui = perdere aliquem | pecoris magistrō: pāstōrī
īdem amor... : aut quia pāstor tantā amōris flammā est captus, ut nōn cūret pecus; aut quia ipse taurus amōre captus esse vidētur, quō fit ut nē ēsse quidem herbam cūret.

Heu | heu, quam pinguī macer est mihi taurus in arvō!
Īdem amor exitium pecorī pecorisque magistrō.

Menalcās

hīs *agnīs*
neque: nōn

nesciō quis (: quī) oculus (: cuius invidia) tenerōs agnōs fascinat (: fascinet = corrumpat, perdat)
fascināre: malam sortem iacere


puteus -ī *m*

Hīs certē – neque amor causa est – vix ossibus
haerent;
nesciō quis tenerōs oculus mihi fascinat agnōs.

Dāmoetās

Dīc quibus in terrīs caelī spatium nōn amplius trēs ulnās pateat
eris mihi magnus Apollō: tē magnī aestimābō, quia obscūra verba intellegere et explānāre potes (sicut Apollinis ōrāculum) | ulna -ae *f* = bracchium

Dīc quibus in terrīs – et eris mihi magnus Apollō –
trēs pateat caelī spatium nōn amplius ulnās*.

* Obscūrīs verbīs uterque pāstor suō carminī fīnem facit, dē quibus aliī aliter sentiunt. Plērīque vērō putant locum ex quō caelī spatium pateat tantum trēs ulnās esse fundum *puteī*.

Menalcās

Dīc quibus in terrīs inscrīptī nōmina rēgum
nāscantur flōrēs*, et Phyllida sōlus habētō.

Dīc quibus in terrīs nāscantur flōrēs īnscrīptī nōmina (: nōminibus) rēgum
īn-scrīptī (< īn-scrībere): in quibus scrīpta sunt nōmina
et Phyllida sōlus habētō (*imp fut*): et possidēbis sōlus Phyllida

Palaemōn

Nōn nostrum inter vōs tantās compōnere lītēs:
et vitulā tū dignus et hīc et quisquis amōrēs
aut metuet dulcēs aut experiētur amārōs.
Claudite iam rīvōs, puerī; sat prāta bibērunt.

nostrum (: meum officium) *est*
compōnere = conciliāre
līs lītis *f* = certāmen dē iūre

et tū, *Menalca*, dignus *es* vitulā, et hic (: Dāmoetās)

amōrēs… dulcēs… amārōs
claudite iam rīvōs : iam cantāre dēsinite, satis enim aurēs nostrae cantū dēlectāte sunt | sat = satis
prātum -ī *n* = spatium terrae herbā opertum | bibērunt: rigāta sunt

* Flōs est hyacinthī, in quem Hyacinthus, puer ā Phoebō dīlectus, mūtātus est: videntur enim in eō flōre 'AI' litterae esse īnscrīptae, quae sunt prīmae in nōmine Aiācis rēgis et, versō ōrdine, ipsīus Hyacinthī (YA = IA), quī rēgis fīlius fuit.



ECLOGA IV

In eclogā quartā Vergilius dīvīnī cuiusdam puerī proximum ortum canit, quō nova aurea aetās incohābitur. Virī doctī variē variīs aetātibus hanc eclogam explānāvērunt. Iam enim Cōnstantīnī imperātōris temporibus, et mediā posteā aetāte Vergilium Chrīstī ortum cecinisse multī cēnsuērunt: ita Dantēs Aligherius quoque, māximus Italōrum poēta. At Asinius Gallus, fīlius Pōlliōnis (cōnsulis annō XL a. Chr. n.), suum ortum ā poētā praedictum esse glōriābātur. Nam cīvīlibus bellīs exstinctīs, sub extrēmum Pōlliō-

Cōnstantīnus -ī *m*: imperātor Rōmānus inde a. 306 ūsque ad a. 337

media aetās: aetas quae est ab a. 476 ad a. 1492

Dantēs (-is) Aligherius -ī *m*

Italus -a -um = Italiae incola

Asinius Gallus -ī *m*

Pōlliō -ōnis *m*: C. Asinius Pōlliō, amīcus Octāviānī et Vergiliī

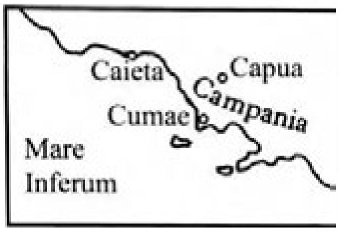
sub extrēmum cōnsulātum: extrēmō ferē cōnsulātūs tempore

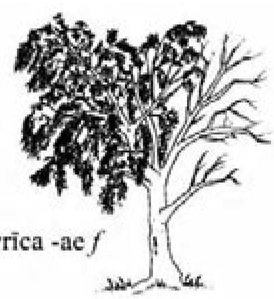
cōnsulātus -ūs *m* = magistrātus cōnsulis

nis cōnsulātum, et ipsō Pōlliōne ministrō, cui tunc fīlius nātus erat, beāta ac fēlīx quaedam aetās portendī vidēbātur.

Mūsa -ae *f* = ūna ex novem deābus quae carminibus praesunt
Sīcelis -idis *adi* (< Sicilia) = Siculus
nōn omnēs iuvant: nōn omnibus placent
silvās/-ae: būcolica carmina

Sīcelidēs Mūsae*, paulō māiōra canāmus!
nōn omnēs arbusta iuvant humilēsque myrīcae;
sī canimus silvās, silvae sint cōnsule dignae.




myrīca -ae *f*


Sibylla -ae *f*

ultima aetās... Cūmaeī carminis: Sibyllae ōrācula**
Cūmaeus -a -um < Cūmae, Campāniae oppidum (ubi Sibylla vīvēbat)
magnus ōrdō saeclōrum (= saec*u*lōrum : aetātum) | a|b in-teg|rō
ab integrō = dēnuō, ab orīgine
Virgō: Astraea (-ae) *f*, Iūstitiae dea
Sāturnius -a -um < Sāturnus
Sāturnia rēgna: aurea aetās, quā Sāturnus fēlīciter rēgnāvit | prōgeniēs -ēī *f* = stirps | caelō altō: *dē* altō caelō
tū... casta Lūcīna favē... puerō modo (: mox) nāscentī | quō: quō nascente
ferrea: ferrea gēns
tōtō mundō

Ultima Cūmaeī vēnit iam carminis aetās;
magnus ab integrō*** saeclōrum nāscitur ōrdō.
iam redit et Virgō, redeunt Sāturnia rēgna****;
iam nova prōgeniēs caelō dēmittitur altō.
Tū modo nāscentī puerō, quō ferrea prīmum
dēsinet ac tōtō surget gēns aurea mundō,

* Mūsae 'Siculae' dīcuntur quia Theocritus, poēta Siculus, prīmus būcolica carmina cecinit.
** Sibylla tōtum tempus ūsque ad mundī fīnem ex decem saeculīs (: aetātibus) cōnstitūtum fore praedīxerat.
*** Sapientēs quīdam virī putābant post fīnem mundī iterum omnia ab initiō incohātum īrī.
**** Putābant Graecī et Rōmānī quattuor esse mundī aetātēs: auream, fēlīcem et beātam; argenteam, mediam et minus beātam; aeream, iam ad mala inclīnātam; et tandem ferream, malōrum plēnam.

casta favē Lūcīna: tuus iam rēgnat Apollō.

casta: virgō | Lūcīna -ae *f*: dea quae mātres paritūrās et puerōs modo nātōs tuētur; [hīc = Diāna (aliīs locīs = Iūnō)] | tuus Apollō: Apollō Lūcīnae (: Diānae) frāter est



Diāna -ae *f*

Tēque adeō decus hōc aevī, tē cōnsule, inībit,
Polliō, et incipient magnī prōcēdere mēnsēs*;
tē duce, sī qua manent sceleris vestīgia nostrī,
irrita, perpetuā solvent formīdine terrās.
Ille deum vītam accipiet dīvīsque vidēbit
permixtōs hērōas et ipse vidēbitur illīs
pācātumque reget patriīs virtūtibus orbem.
At tibi prīma, puer, nūllō mūnuscula cultū

tēque... tē cōnsule: dum tū cōnsul es
adeō: quidem | aevum -ī *n* = aetās
inībit: incipiet
magnī mēnsēs: saecula vel saeculōrum ōrdinēs
sī qua vestīgia manent, *facta* irrita
sceleris nostrī: scelerum nostrōrum (: bellōrum cīvīlium)
ir-ritus -a -um (< in + ratus) = vānus; irrita: cum vāna facta erunt, cum dēlēta erunt | formīdō -inis *f* = terror
solvent: līberābunt
ille *puer* | deum = deōrum | dīvīs: diīs
dīvīsque... hērōas: et vidēbit hērōas permixtōs dīvīs | hērōs -ōis *m* (*acc Gr* -as) = vir fortissimus ā deō nātus
per-miscēre -uisse -mixtum = miscēre
et ipse vidēbitur *ab* illīs
pācātumque orbem | pācātus -a -um < pācāre = ad pācem cōgere
mūnusculum -ī *n*: parvum mūnus (: dōnum)
at tibi... acanthō: at tibi, puer, nūllō cultū (: nūllō colente), tellūs fundet (: largiētur) prīma mūnuscula: hederās passim errantēs cum baccare et colocāsia mixta rīdentī acanthō



baccar



corōna -ae *f*



colocāsium

errantēs hederās passim cum baccare tellūs
mixtaque rīdentī colocāsia fundet acanthō.
Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae

baccar -aris *n*: herba et flōrēs ex quibus iūcundus odor mānat. Invidiam arcēre posse crēdēbātur | tellūs -ūris *f* = terra
hedera -ae *f*, acanthus -ī *m* (*v. pāg.* 37)
colocāsium -ī *n*: herba cuius flōribus *corōnae* fiunt
rīdentī: pulchrō; quī laetōs facit hominēs pulchritūdine suā
distentus -a -um (< dis + tendere) : plēnus, tumidus | ipsae capellae (: capellae per sē, sine pāstōre)

* Ex hīs magnīs mensibus, sapientium quōrundam virōrum sententiā, magnus annus cōnstet; quī annus sit duodecim mīlium (vel plūrium) annōrum.

ūbera lacte distenta
magnōs leōnēs

ipsa cūnābula | blandōs: pulchrōs
cūnābula -ōrum *n pl* = cūnae
et... et : etiam... etiam
serpēns -entis *f* = anguis
venēnum -ī *n* = pōtiō quae mortem affert

ūbera nec magnōs metuent armenta leōnēs;
ipsa tibī blandōs fundent cūnābula flōrēs.
Occidet et serpēns et fallāx herba venēnī


unguentum -ī *n*



Assyrius -a -um < Assyria
vulgō *adv* = passim, ubīque
amōmum -ī *n* (*v. pāg.* 42): herba Assyriae ex quā *unguentum* odōre iūcundissimō efficiēbatur | parentis: patris
at simul atque poteris iam legere laudēs hērōum et facta parentis et cognōscere quae (: quid) sit virtūs

mollis: quae facile flectitur | mollī aristā
flāvēscere (< *flāvus*) = aureō colōre fierī

et ūva rubēns pendēbit *dē* sentibus incultīs | in-cultus -a -um = quī nōn colitur
rubēns: ruber
sūdāre < *sūdor* | sūdābunt: stīllābunt
rōscidus -a -um: quasi rōre mānāns

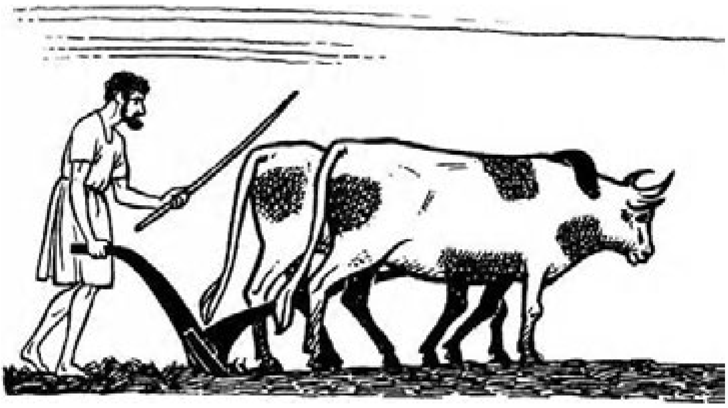
occidet; Assyrium vulgō nāscētur amōmum.
At simul hērōum laudēs et facta parentis
iam legere et quae sit poteris cognōscere virtūs,
mollī paulatim flāvēscet campus aristā
incultīsque rubēns pendēbit sentibus ūva
et dūrae quercūs sūdābunt rōscida mella.


sentis -is *m*


sūdor -ōris *m*

pauca vestīgia
sub-erunt: supererunt, manēbunt
prīscus -a -um = antīquus | prīscae fraudis: antīquī sceleris (: aetātis ferreae)
quae iubeant temptāre... cingere... īnfindere
temptāre Thetim ratibus = nāvigāre
Thetis -idos *f*, *acc* Thetim: maris nympha (: mare)

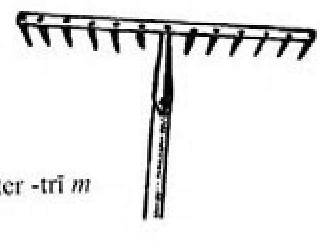
Pauca tamen suberunt prīscae vestīgia fraudis,
quae temptāre Thetim ratibus, quae cingere mūrīs



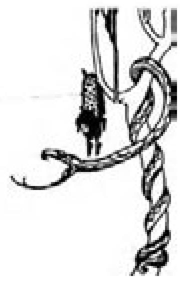
agricola tellūrī īnfindit sulcōs

oppida, quae iubeant tellūrī īnfindere sulcōs.
Alter erit tum Tīphys et altera quae vehat Argō*
dēlēctōs hērōas; erunt etiam altera bella
atque iterum ad Trōiam magnus mittētur Achillēs.
Hinc, ubi iam fīrmāta virum tē fēcerit aetās,
cēdet et ipse marī vector nec nautica pīnus
mūtābit mercēs: omnis feret omnia tellūs.
Nōn rastrōs patiētur humus, nōn vīnea falcem;

īnfindere -fidisse -fissum = scindere, dīvidere (in duās partēs)
tellūrī īnfindere sulcōs: terram scindere sulcōs imprimendō (: arāre)
sulcus -ī *m* = līnea in solō arāta
Tīphys *m*: gubernātor nāvis quae dicta est Argō | altera Argō (: nāvis) quae vehat
dēlēctus -a -um < dēligere = ēligere
magnus Achillēs
ubi : cum prīmum | fīrmāta aetās: aetās quā iam fīrmior, validior eris
cēdet *ē* marī | ipse vector
vector -ōris *m* (< vehī): mercātor
nauticus -a -um = ad nāvēs pertinēns; n. pīnus: nāvis ē pīnū (: ē lignō) facta
pīnus -ūs *f* (*v. pāg.* 22)
mutābit: trānsferet (ā portū in portum)
omnis tellūs
nōn vīnea *patiētur* falcem



rāster -trī *m*



vellus

rōbustus quoque iam taurīs iuga solvet arātor;
nec variōs discet mentīrī lāna colōrēs,

rōbustus arātor quoque
rōbustus -a -um (< rōbur) = fīrmus, validus, fortis | iugum -ī *n* (*v. pāg.* 32)
discet mentīrī variōs colōrēs: tingētur variīs colōribus

* Nāvis quā vectī nōnnūllī nōbilēs virī, ex Graecīs ēlēctī, Colchidem petivērunt ad aureum *vellus arietis* surripiendum ibi ā taurīs aliīsque bēstiīs cūstōdītum.

Colchis -idis *f*
vellus -eris *n* = pellis *arietis* cum lānā
ariēs -etis *m* (*v. pāg.* 43)

sed ipse ariēs mūtābit vēllera : mūtābit colōrem vēlleris | prātum -ī *n*: spatium terrae herbā opertum
iam... iam = modo... modo
suāve *adv* = dulce, iūcundē
mūrex -icis *m* = purpura | croceō lūtō
croceus -a -um: aureō colōre | lūtum -ī *n* = herba ex quā aureus color fit
sandyx -ycis *m* = color ruber (quasi flammae)

ipse sed in prātīs ariēs iam suāve rubentī
mūrice, iam croceō mūtābit vellera lūtō,
sponte suā sandyx pāscentēs vestiet agnōs.



lūtum



fūsus -ī *m*

concordēs Parcae dīxērunt suīs fūsīs: 'currite tālia saecla...' (: percurrite tālia saecula)
stabilī nūmine: fīrmā et haud mūtābilī voluntāte | stabilis -e: quī fīrmē stat
Parca -ae *f*: dea quae hominum fātīs praeest | ad-gredere = accēde ad
ō *puer* | magnōs honōrēs
deum = deōrum
subolēs -is *f* = stirps, prōlēs (: fīlius)
incrēmentum -ī *n* (< *in-crēscere* = crēscere): fīlius (quī venit ad augendam Iovis glōriam)
convexus -a -um: rotundus; c. *suō* pondere: suā rotundā mōle | nūtāre = hūc illūc movērī, inclīnārī
ter-rās|quet-rac|tūs-que
tractus -ūs *m* = spatium
profundus -a -um = altus
ut (: quōmodo) omnia laetentur ventūrō saeculō (: ob ventūrum saeculum)

tam longae vītae | *utinam* maneat

et quantum spīritūs sat erit dīcere (: ad dīcenda) tua facta | sat = satis
spīritus -ūs *m* (< spīrāre) = anima

Thrācius -a -um < Thrācia (*v. pāg.* 50): Thrāciae incola

Linus -ī *m*: alter fidicen nōbilissimus
quamvīs adsit (: iuvet) = etiam-sī adsit
Orphei *dat Gr*: Orpheō
Calliopēa -ae *f*: ūna ex novem Mūsīs, Orpheī māter | Orpheō adsit Calliopēa *māter*, Linō adsit fōrmōsus Apollō, *eius pater*
sī certet mēcum Arcadiā iūdice
Arcadia -ae *f* = Graeciae regiō ā pāstōribus habitāta, quī Pāna deum praecipuē colēbant | dīcat sē victum *esse*

"Tālia saecla" suīs dīxērunt "currite" fūsīs
concordēs stabilī fātōrum nūmine Parcae*.
Adgredere ō magnōs – aderit iam tempus – honōrēs,
cāra deum subolēs, magnum Iovis incrēmentum!
Aspice convexō nūtantem pondere mundum,
terrāsque tractūsque maris caelumque profundum,
aspice, ventūrō laetentur ut omnia saeclō!
Ō mihi tum longae maneat pars ultima vītae,
spīritus et quantum sat erit tua dīcere facta:
nōn mē carminibus vincat nec Thrācius Orpheus
nec Linus, huic māter quamvīs atque huic pater adsit,
Orpheī Calliopēa, Linō fōrmōsus Apollō.
Pān etiam, Arcadiā mēcum sī iūdice certet,
Pān etiam Arcadiā dīcat sē iūdice victum.

* A Parcīs fīla, ex quibus cōnstat hominum vīta, inter sē nectī et tandem caedī dīcēbantur.

Incipe, parve puer, rīsū cognōscere mātrem:
mātrī longa decem tulĕrunt fastīdia mēnsēs.
Incipe, parve puer: cui nōn rīsēre parentēs,
nec deus hunc mēnsā, dea nec dignāta cubīlī est.

longa fastīdia | fastīdium -ī *n*: dolor decem mēnsēs

rīsēre = rīsērunt

nec deus dignātus est hunc *suā* mēnsā, nec dea dignāta est *suō* cubīlī
dignārī -ātum + *abl* = dignum putāre



ECLOGA V

In eclogā quīntā Menalcās et Mopsus pāstōrēs conveniunt et alter alterīus virtūtem et artem laudat. Antrum posteā ineunt, ubi carminibus Daphnim mortuum et in deum commūtātum celebrant. Nymphae ipsae lūgēbant Daphnim, testibus arboribus fluviīsque, dum māter, amplexa fīliī corpus, deōs et astra crūdēlia vocābat. Ipsae pecudēs adeō maerēbant, ut nūllum cībum caperent: et silvae, et montēs ferī et etiam leōnēs Āfricae dolēbant ob eius mortem. Iubet Mopsus omnēs pāstōrēs flōribus spargere frondibusque humum; et versūs canit in Daphinidis se-

Mopsus -ī *m* : nōmen pāstōris

Daphnis -idis/-idos (*acc* -im/-in): pāstor Siculus Mercuriī fīlius, quī carmina būcolica invēnisse dīcēbātur
com-mūtāre = mūtāre

Olympus -ī *m* = mōns Thessaliae, sēdēs deōrum

pulcrō īnscrībendōs. Menalcās vērō narrat quōmodo Daphnis ad līmen Olympī pervēnerit. Omnēs silvārum deī et deae laetābantur, nec iam lupus īnsidiās faciēbat ovibus; ipsī montēs, ipsa saxa, ipsae arborēs clāmābant: «Deus, deus ille est!» Cui ārae dēdicābuntur et honōs dabitur.

Menalcās

cūr nōn cōnsēdimus...?
bonī ambō, tū īnflāre levēs calamōs, ego dīcere versūs: perītī ambō, tū ad īnflandōs levēs calamōs (: canendum calamīs), ego ad dīcendōs versūs
quoniam convēnimus ambō bonī (: perītī) | īn-flāre

inter ulmōs mixtās corylīs
corylus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 21)
ulmus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 24)

Cūr nōn, Mopse, bonī quoniam convēnimus ambō
tū calamōs īnflāre levēs, ego dīcere versūs,
hīc corylīs mixtās inter cōnsēdimus ulmōs?

Mopsus

es māior *nātū / canendī arte*
aequum est: iūstum est, oportet
sīve *succēdimus* sub incertās umbrās, sīve succēdimus potius antrō
mōtāre = assiduē movēre
zephyrīs mōtantibus: ventīs *auram* moventibus
suc-cēdimus (antrō) = sub-īmus (antrum)
aspice, ut silvestris labrusca sparsit (: operuit hīc et illīc) antrum rārīs racēmīs | silvestris -e < silva
lābrusca -ae *f* = vītis silvestris
lāb|rus-ca



racēmus -ī *m*

Tū māior; tibi mē est aequum pārēre, Menalcā,
sīve sub incertās zephyrīs mōtantibus umbrās,
sīve antrō potius succēdimus. Aspice, ut antrum
silvestris rārīs sparsit lābrusca racēmīs.

Menalcās

tibi: tēcum
Amyntās -ae *m*: pāstor et clārus poēta

Montibus in nostrīs sōlus tibi certat Amyntās.

ECLOGA V

Mopsus

Quid, sī īdem certet Phoebum superāre canendō?

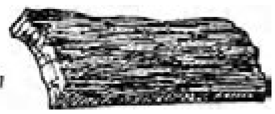
Quid *mīrum est* | sī certet superāre: cum possit certāre ut superet
Phoebus -ī *m* = Apollō

Menalcās

Incipe, Mopse, prior, sī quōs aut Phyllidis ignēs
aut Alcōnis habēs laudēs aut iūrgia Codrī.
incipe; pāscentēs servābit Tītyrus haedōs.

sī quōs ignēs (: amōrēs)
Phyllis -idis *f*: Mopsī amīca
Alcōn -ōnis *m* : nōmen pāstōris
habēs *canenda* | iūrgium -ī *n*: rīxa
Codrus -ī *m*: alter pāstor et poēta
Cod-rī
pāscentēs haedōs
Tītyrus -ī *m*: pāstor

cortex -icis *m*



Mopsus

Immō haec, in viridī nūper quae cortice fāgī
carmina dēscrīpsī et modulāns alterna notāvī,
experiar: tū deinde iubētō certet Amyntās.

immō experiar haec carmina quae in viridī cortice dēscrīpsī | viridis -e = herbae colōre | fāgus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 20)
dē-scrībere: scrībere in māteriā dūrā, incīdere | modulārī: canere
alternus -a -um (< alter): alterna notāvī: aliōs versūs notāvī, aliōs nōn notāvī
notāre = dēscrībere
iubētō certet Amyntās: iūbē Amyntam *mēcum* certāre



saliunca -ae *f*

oliva -ae *f*



Menalcās

Lenta salix quantum pallentī cēdit olīvae,
pūniceīs humilis quantum saliunca rosētīs,
iūdiciō nostrō tantum tibi cēdit Amyntās.
sēd tū dēsine plūra, puer; successimus antrō.

quantum lenta salix... *et* quantum humilis saliunca...tantum | lenta : quae facile flectitur | salix -icis *f* (*v. pāg.* 24)
cēdit: īnferior est | pallentī: pallidae
pūniceīs rosētīs
pūniceus -a -um = purpurae colōre
rosētum -ī *n* (< rosa) = hortus plēnus rosārum | nostrō: meō

dēsine plūra *dīcere*

Mopsus

exstinctum (: mortuum) Daphnim

vōs, corylī et flūmina, *estis*

cum māter, complexa miserābile corpus suī nātī (: fīliī), vocat

atque... atque: et... et

pāstōs... bovēs
nōn ūllī (: nūllī pāstōrēs) illīs diēbus ēgēre (: ēgērunt) bovēs pāstōs (: postquam cibum sūmpserant) ad frīgida flūmina

lībāvit: gustāvit, hausit
nūlla quadrupēs | quadrupēs -edis *m*: animal quattuor pedēs habēns (ut equus, ovis, capra, bōs, cervus, cēt.)
grāmen -inis *n*: herbae pars tenera et mollis; grāminis herbam: herbam
tuum interitum | in-gemēscere -muisse = gemere (incipere): dolēre, flēre
interitus -ūs *m* (< inter-īre) = mors
montēsque ferī (: silvīs vestītī) silvaeque loquuntur (: dīcunt) etiam leōnēs Poenōs tuum interitum ingemuisse

Exstinctum Nymphae crūdēlī fūnere Daphnim
flēbant – vōs, corylī, testēs et flūmina Nymphīs –,
cum complexa suī corpus miserābile nātī
atque deōs atque astra vocat crūdēlia māter.
Nōn ūllī pāstōs illīs ēgēre diēbus
frīgida, Daphni, bovēs ad flūmina; nūlla neque amnem
lībāvit quadrupēs, nec grāminis attigit herbam.
Daphni, tuum Poenōs etiam ingemuisse leōnēs
interitum montēsque ferī silvaeque loquuntur.

Armenius -a -um < Armenia



thyrsus -ī *m*



sub-iungere (currū) = iungere (curruī)
Armeniās tigrēs | Tig-rēs

īnstituit = docuit | Daphnis *īnstituit* indūcere...et intexere... | thiasus -ī *m*: agmen hominum saltantium
in-texere = nectere | intexere lentās hastās foliīs mollibus: conficere *thyrsōs* (: sī-gna eōrum quī Bacchum sequēbantur)

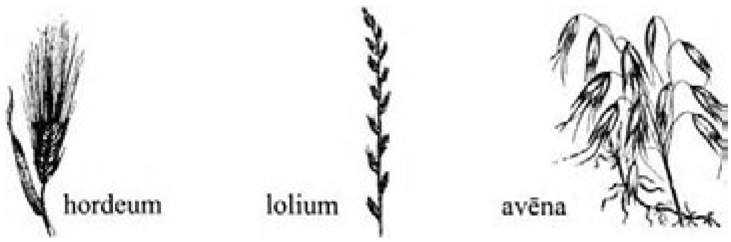
Daphnis et Armeniās currū subiungere tigrēs
īnstituit; Daphnis thiasōs indūcere Bacchī,
et foliīs lentās intexere mollibus hastās.

Vītis ut arboribus decorī est, ut vītibus ūvae,
ut gregibus taurī, segetēs ut pinguibus arvīs:
tū decus omne tuīs. Postquam tē fāta tulērunt,
ipsa Palēs agrōs atque ipse relīquit Apollō.
Grandia saepe quibus mandāvimus hordea sulcīs,

ut... ut... ut... *ita* tū
decorī est: nōbilitātem affert
ūvae *decorī sunt*
seges -etis *f* = frūmentum metendum
pinguis -e: fertilis
tū *erās* decus
postquam tē fāta tulērunt (: abstulērunt) = postquam mortuus es

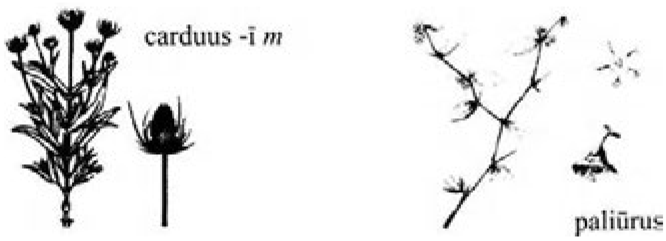
Palēs -is *f* : Italica dea pāstōrum et pābulī | -s ag|rō-s

grandis -e = magnus, magnificus
hordeum -ī *n* : genus herbae frūmentō similis | sulcus -ī *m*: līnea in terrā arāta
lolium īnfēlīx et sterilēs avēnae nāscuntur *in iīs* sulcīs, quibus mandāvimus (: immīsimus) grandia hordea



īnfēlīx lolium et sterilēs nāscuntur avēnae;
prō mollī violā, prō purpureō narcissō

īnfēlīx ↔ fertilis (: nocēns)
lolium -ī *n* : herba cuius sēmen mortem aut ventris dolōrēs affert
sterilis -e ↔ fertilis (: inūtilis) | avēna -ae *f*: herba quā tantum bēstiae aluntur
purpureus -a -um = purpurae colōre, pūniceus | viola -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 31)
narcissus -ī *m* (*v. pāg.* 31)



carduus et spīnīs surgit paliūrus acūtīs.
Spargite humum foliīs, indūcite fontibus umbrās,
pāstōrēs, mandat fierī sibi tālia Daphnis,
et tumulum facite, et tumulō superaddite carmen:
"Daphnis ego in silvīs, hinc ūsque ad sīdera nōtus,
fōrmōsī pecoris custōs, fōrmōsior ipse".

spīnīs acūtīs | spīna -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 28)
paliūrus -ī *m* : parva arbor seu herba acūtissimās spīnās habēns
fōns, fontis *m* = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns (*v. pāg.* 22)

tumulum: sepulcrum
super-addere (reī) = pōnere suprā (rem)

ego Daphnis *hīc iaceō*

ipse fōrmōsior *grege quem pāscēbam*

Menalcās

Tāle tuum carmen nōbīs, dīvīne poēta,
quāle sopor fessīs in grāmine, quāle per aestum
dulcis aquae saliente sitim restinguere rīvō.
Nec calamīs sōlum aequiperās, sed vōce magistrum.
Fortūnāte puer, tū nunc eris alter ab illō.
Nōs tamen haec quōcumque modō tibi nostra vicissim
dīcēmus, Daphninque tuum tollēmus ad astra;
Daphnin ad astra ferēmus: amāvit nōs quoque Daphnis.

tāle *est*... quāle *est* (: quālis rēs est)
sopor -ōris *m* = somnus
hominibus fessīs
aestus -ūs *m*: calidus āēr aestātis
restinguere sitim rīvō saliente aquae (: salientis aquae)
aequiperāre = aequus esse, aequāre
sed vōce *quoque* aequiperās
magistrum : Daphnim
alter ab illō: alter post illum
haec nostra *carmina*
vicissim *adv* = contrā

Mopsus

An quicquam nōbīs tālī sit mūnere māius?
Et puer ipse fuit cantārī dignus, et ista
iam prīdem Stimichōn laudāvit carmina nōbīs.

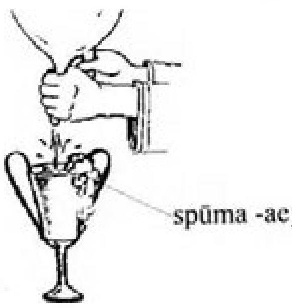
sit māius tālī mūnere?
dignus cantārī: dignus quī carminibus laudārētur | ista carmina *tua*
Stimichōn -ōnis *m*: nōmen nōn aliter nōtum pāstōris, carminum iūdicis

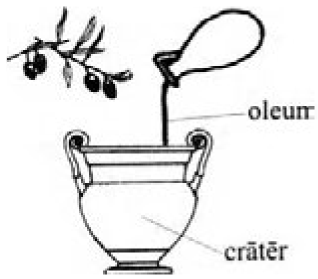
Menalcās

Candidus īnsuētum mīrātur līmen Olympī

candidus Daphnis mīrātur īnsuētum līmen Olympī
īnsuētus -a -um ↔ nōtus

sub pedibusque videt nūbēs et sīdera Daphnis.
Ergō alacris silvās et cētera rūra voluptās,
Pānaque pāstōrēsque tenet Dryadasque puellās.
Nec lupus īnsidiās pecorī nec rētia cervīs
ūlla dolum meditantur: amat bonus ōtia Daphnis.
Ipsī laetitiā vōcēs ad sīdera iactant
intōnsī montēs; ipsae iam carmina rūpēs,
ipsa sonant arbusta: "Deus, deus ille, Menalcā!"
Sīs bonus ō fēlīxque tuīs! Ēn quattuor ārās:
ecce duās tibi, Daphni, duōque altāria Phoebō.
Pōcula bīna novō spūmantia lacte quotannīs,





crātērasque duōs statuam tibi pinguis olīvī,
et multō in prīmīs hilarāns convīvia Bacchō,
ante focum, sī frīgus erit, sī messis, in umbrā
vīna novum fundam calathīs Ariūsia nectar.

sub pedibusque: et sub pedibus

alacris voluptās tenet (: capit)
alacer -cris -cre = prōmptus, cupidus (: laetus) | voluptās -ātis *f* = quod dēlectat, rēs iūcunda (↔ dolor)
Dryas -adis *f* (*acc pl Gr* -as): silvārum Nympha

nec lupus *meditātur* īnsidiās... nec ūlla rētia meditantur (: parant) dolum cervīs...

ipsī intōnsī montēs
laetitiā: ob laetitiam

in-tōnsus -a -um; i. montēs: montēs quōrum arborēs numquam caesae sunt
ipsae rūpēs iam carmina *iactant* (: canunt)
deus ille *est*

ō *Daphni*, sīs bonus fēlīxque tuīs! (: favē tuīs) | ēn + *acc*

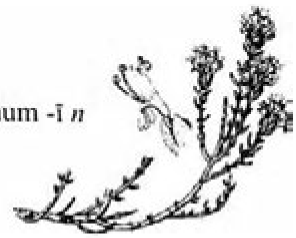
duās *ārās* tibi duoque altāria Phoebō *ērēximus* | Phoebus -ī *m* = Apollō

spūmāre < *spūma*

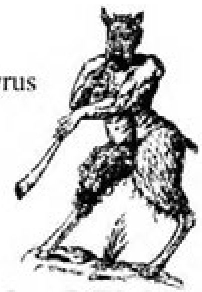
statuam (: offeram) tibi quotannīs bīna pōcula spūmantia novō lacte
crātēr -is *m* (: *acc pl Gr* -as)
duōs: bīnōs | pinguis: crassī, densī
olīvum -ī *n*: *oleum -ī n*
et hilarāns (: hilarābō) convīvia in prīmīs (: praecipuē) multō Bacchō (: vīnō)
hilarāre = laetitiā afficere
messis -is *f* (< metere): sī *tempus* messis *erit* = sī aestās erit
fundam ē calathīs vīna Ariūsia, *quae sunt* novum nectar | calathus -ī *m* (*v. pāg.* 31) | Ariūsius -a -um < Ariūsia (-ae *f*), īnsulae Chiī regiō | nectar -aris *n*: optima pōtiō quam deī pōtant

Dāmoetās -ae *m*: pāstor et poēta
Lyctius -a -um < Lyctos (-ī *f*), īnsulae Crētae oppidum
Aegōn -ōnis *m*: pāstor et poēta
Satyrus -ī *m*: silvārum deus
Alphesiboeus -ī *m*: pāstor et poēta

Cantābunt mihi Dāmoetās et Lyctius Aegōn;
saltantēs Satyrōs imitābitur Alphesiboeus.



thymum -ī *n*



Satyrus



iugum montis

et... et | sollemnis -e: magnus; vōtum sollemne: vōtum rīte et piē factum
vōtum -ī *n*: prōmissum deō factum

-mu|s ag-rōs

dum... dum... dum: dōnec... dōnec...
dum aper *amābit* iuga montis, dum piscis amābit fluviōs
iugum -ī *n* = iugum montis: convallis / longus mōns
cicāda -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 28)

Haec tibi semper erunt et cum sollemnia vōta
reddēmus Nymphīs, et cum lustrābimus agrōs.
Dum iuga montis aper, fluviōs dum piscis amābit,
dumque thymō pāscentur apēs, dum rōre cicādae*,
semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt.
Ut Bacchō Cererīque, tibī sīc vōta quotannīs
agricolae facient; damnābis tū quoque vōtīs.

ag-ri-co|lae
damnāre = condemnāre; deus *damnat vōtīs* hominem: cōgit hominem ad servanda prōmissa

Mopsus

quae dōna reddam tibi prō tālī carmine? nam neque mē tantum (: tam multum) *iuvat* sībilus venientis Austrī, nec tam *multum* iuvant lītora percussa flūctū (: flūctibus) | tantum *quantum carmen tuum* | sībilus -ī *m* = sonus acūtus (ut ventī flantis) | nec flūmina quae dēcurrunt inter saxōsās vallēs

saxōsus -a -um (< saxum) = saxōrum plēnus

Quae tibi, quae tālī reddam prō carmine dōna?
Nam neque mē tantum venientis sībilus Austrī
nec percussa iuvant flūctū tam lītora, nec quae
saxōsās inter dēcurrunt flūmina vallēs.

* Cicādae rōre vescī crēdēbantur.

Menalcās

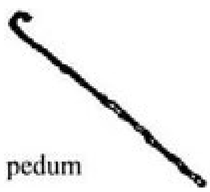
Hāc tē nōs fragilī dōnābimus ante cicūtā.
Haec nōs "Fōrmōsum Corydōn ārdēbat Alexim,"*
haec eadem docuit "Cūium pecus? an Meliboeī?"**

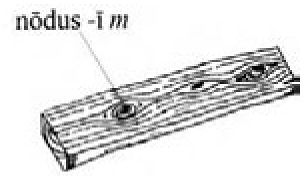
tē dōnābimus hāc fragilī cicūtā: tibi dōnābimus hanc fragilem cicūtam
fragilis -e = quī facile frangitur, tenuis
cicūta -ae *f* = avēna (: calamus tenuis)
haec *cicūta* nōs (: mē) *docuit canere* (: hōc calamō potuī canere)
Corydōn -ōnis *m*: pāstor
ārdēbat: amābat valdē | fōrmōsum Alexim | Alexis -is (*acc* -im) *m*: pulcher puer pāstōris | *cu*ium = cuius

Mopsus

At tū sūme pedum, quod, mē cum saepe rogāret,
nōn tulit Antigenēs, et erat tum dignus amārī,
fōrmōsum paribus nōdīs atque aere, Menalcā.

pedum -ī *n* = baculum pāstōris curvum
cum saepe mē rogāret: ex mē peteret
nōn tulit: nōn habuit
Antigenēs -is *m*: pāstor
dignus amārī = dignus amōre
pedum quod est fōrmōsum





* *Fōrmōsum pāstor Corydōn ārdēbat Alexim* est prīmus versus eclogae secundae.
** *Dīc mihi, Dāmoetā, cūium pecus? An Meliboeī?* est prīmus versus eclogae tertiae.



ECLOGA VI

Hanc sextam eclogam Vergilius Vārō amīcō praebet: dicit sē omnium Latīnōrum poetārum prīmum dignātum esse scrībere būcolica carmina Syrăcosiō versū**, neque posse rēs ab amīcō fortiter in bellō gestās celebrāre: cum enim rēgēs et bella caneret, audīvit Apollinem ipsum admonentem, ut tenuēs versūs dē silvīs pāstōribusque compōneret. Nōn igitur Vārī bellicās laudēs celebrābit, cuius tamen nōmen in ipsīs eclogīs saepe laudābitur.*

- Vārus -ī *m*
- dignārī (< dignus): (sē) dignum putāre; velle
- Syrăcosius -a -um = *Syrăcūsānus* (: ad Syrăcūsās, Siciliae urbem, pertinēns)
- bellicus -a -um < bellum

* Alphēnus Vārus, iūris perītus, quī cōnsul factus est annō XXXIX a. Chr. n., amīcus fuit Vergiliī, et cum ipsō Epicūrī operibus studuit.
** Syrăcūsae patria fuērunt Theocritī, quī būcolicōrum poētārum prīnceps habētur.

dē-dicāre = praebere

Sīlēnus -ī *m*: senex Bacchī magister, deus campōrum silvārumque

Epicūrus -ī *m*: Graecus vir sapiēns

Lucretius -ī *m*: discipulus Epicūrī Rōmānus. Sex librōs scrīpsit quibus titulus est *Dē rērum nātūrā* | Chromis -is *m* Mnāsȳlus -ī *m*

Aeglē -ēs *f*
Nāias -adis *f*: aquārum Nympha



Sīlēnus

con-gregāre = in gregem cōgere, colligere

Postquam tālibus dictīs eclogam Vārō dēdicāvit, Vergilius indūcit Sīlēnum quī prīmam mundī orīginem ita docet ut Epicūrum sapientem virum et Lucretium poētam sequī videātur. Nam Chromis et Mnāsȳlus puerī vīdērunt Sīlēnum ēbrium in antrō iacentem. Adiuvante Aeglē, pulcherrimā Nāiadum, eum fūnibus vīnxērunt, sperantēs sē posse ab eō, quī iam saepe prōmīserat, carmina audīre. Ille vērō, oculōs aperiēns et rīdēns dolum, versūs canere coepit: cantābat quidem quōmodo sēmina rērum congregāta essent, et quōmodo inde omnia exorta essent; deinde dē prīmīs hominibus cecinit, et variās aliās fābulās narrāvit ad prīma mundī tempora et ad īnsequentēs aetātēs pertinentēs. Vallēs Sīlēnī cantum ūsque ad caelum tulērunt, dōnec vesper fuit, quō pāstōrēs gregēs domum redūcere solent.

Prīma dignāta est nostra Thalīa lūdere Syrācosiō versū: prīmus ego inter Latīnōs, imitātus Theocritum Syrācūsānum, dignum putāvī scrībere carmina būcolica | Thalīa -ae *f*: ūna ex novem *Mūsīs*, quae cōmoediae praeest

Cynthius -ī *m* = Apollō (< Cynthō monte, in īnsulā Dēlō, ubi Apollō nātus est)

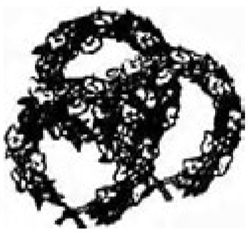
Prīma Syrācosiō dignāta est lūdere versū
nostra – neque ērubuit silvās habitāre – Thalīa:
cum canerem rēgēs et proelia, Cynthius aurem

Mūsae : carminum deae
Mūsa -ae *f*



vellit et admonuit: "Pāstōrem, Tītyre, pinguēs
pāscere oportet ovēs, dēductum dīcere carmen".
Nunc ego (namque super tibi erunt, quī dīcere
  laudēs,
Vāre, tuās cupiant et trīstia condere bella)
agrestem tenuī meditābor harundine mūsam.
Nōn iniussa canō. Sī quis tamen haec quoque, sī quis
captus amōre leget: tē nostrae, Vāre, myrīcae,
tē nemus omne canet; nec Phoebō grātior ūlla est,
quam sibi quae Vārī praescrīpsit pāgina nōmen.
Pergite, Pīeridēs. Chromis et Mnāsȳlus in antrō
Sīlēnum puerī somnō vīdēre iacentem,
īnflātum hesternō vēnās, ut semper, Iacchō;
serta procul, tantum capitī dēlāpsa, iacēbant,

vellere: prehendere et trahere; aurem vellit: reprehendit | pinguēs ovēs
dē-ductus -a -um (< dē-dūcere): tenuis
super tibi erunt: tibi supererunt (= plūrimī erunt)
laudēs tuās
condere: scrībere, narrāre
ag-res|tem | mūsam : carmen
carmina nōn iniussa (: iussa [ab Apolline])
tē nostrae myrīcae *canent*
myrīca -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 48)
nemus -oris *n* = silva cum campīs
Phoebus -ī *m*: Apollō
nec ūlla pāgina Phoebō grātior est quam *ea* quae sibi Vārī nōmen praescrīpsit
prae-scrībere: in prīmā līneā scrībere
Pīeridēs -um *f pl* = Mūsae (*Pīeriī* fīliae)
Chromis et Mnāsȳlus puerī
Sīlēnum somnō iacentem
vīdēre = vīdērunt
īn-flātus -a -um (< in + flāre): implētus; īnflātus vēnās: vēnīs īnflātīs (: tumentibus) | I|ac-chō
hesternō Iacchō: vīnō quod prīdiē pōtāverat | Iacchus -ī *m* = Bacchus (: vīnum)
tantum: modo (: paulō ante)





et gravis attrītā pendēbat cantharus ansā.
Aggressī (nam saepe senex spē carminis ambōs
lūserat), īniciunt ipsīs ex vincula sertīs.
Addit sē sociam timidīsque supervenit Aeglē,
Aeglē, Nāiadum pulcherrima, iamque videntī

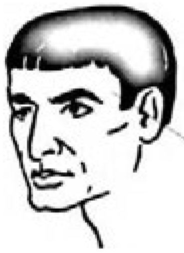
gravis cantharus pendēbat attrītā ansā
at-terere -trīvisse -trītum = cōnsūmere (premendō)
lūserat: ēlūserat
iniciunt: iaciunt (in eum)
-ra|t in-ii-ci|un-t
vincula ex ipsīs sertīs *facta*
socius -ī *m* / socia -ae *f*
ut sociam | timidīs *puerīs*
super-venīre + *dat*: accēdere
Nā-i-a|dum | iam videntī *Sīlēnō*: Sīlēnō *iam oculōs aperientī*

sanguineus -a -um (< sanguis) = ruber (ut sanguis) | pingit frontem et tempora sanguineīs mōrīs

sanguineīs frontem mōrīs et tempora pingit.



mōrum -ī *n*



tempora -um *n pl*: pars capitis ad utrumque frontis latus

quō = cūr

Ille dolum rīdēns: "Quō vincula nectitis?" inquit,

satis est *vōs* vidērī potuisse *mē ligāre*

"Solvite mē, puerī; satis est potuisse vidērī.

cognōscite: audīte

Carmina quae vultis cognōscite; carmina vōbīs,

huic: Aeglae | aliud mercēdis: aliud praemium, alia mercēs

huic aliud mercēdis erit". Simul incipit ipse.

in numerum lūdere: saltāre ad cantum
vidērēs: poteras vidēre
rigidus -a -um (< rigēre) = dūrus
vidērēs rigidās quercūs
mōtāre = movēre hūc et illūc
cacūmen -inis *n* = pars summa, culmen

Tum vērō in numerum Faunōsque ferāsque vidērēs
lūdere, tum rigidās mōtāre cacūmina quercūs;



Parnāsius -a -um < Parnāsus (-ī *m*): mōns Apollinī sacer
Rhodopē -ēs *f*: mōns inter Thrāciam et Macedōniam
Ismarus -ī *m*: mōns Thrāciae

nec tantum rūpēs Parnāsia gaudet Phoebō (: cum Phoebus sua carmina canit) nec tantum Rhodopē et Ismarus mīra*n*tur Orphea (: Orpheum) *canentem, quantum quercūs mīrābantur carmina Sīlēnī* | Rhodopē / Ismarus: loca quae pererrāvit Orpheus

nec tantum Phoebō gaudet Parnāsia rūpēs,
nec tantum Rhodopē mīrātur et Ismarus Orphea.

Namque canēbat, utī magnum per ināne coacta
sēmina terrārumque animaeque marisque fuissent
et liquidī simul ignis; ut hīs exōrdia prīmīs
omnia et ipse tener mundī concrēverit orbis;
tum dūrāre solum et disclūdere Nērea pontō
coeperit et rērum paulātim sūmere fōrmās;
iamque novum terrae stupeant lūcēscere sōlem,
altius atque cadant summōtīs nūbibus imbrēs,
incipiant silvae cum prīmum surgere, cumque
rāra per ignārōs errent animālia montēs.
Hinc lapidēs Pyrrhae* iactōs, Sāturnia** rēgna,
Caucasiāsque refert volucrēs, furtumque Promēthei***.
Hīs adiungit Hylān**** nautae quō fonte relictum
clāmāssent, ut lītus "Hylā, | Hyla" | omne sonāret.
Et fortūnātam, sī numquam armenta fuissent,

* Fēmina quae ūnā cum Deucaliōne virō suō ex aquīs terrās omnēs mergentibus servāta est; ōrāculum vērō iīs praecēpit ut post terga "ossa mātris" (: lapidēs terrae) mitterent. Ex hīs lapidibus iactīs novī hominēs nātī sunt.

** Sāturnus fuit antīquissimus Rōmānōrum deus quī aureā aetāte fēlīciter rēgnāvit.

*** Promētheus, cum ignem ē caelō surripuisset, iussū Iovis in monte Caucasō ad saxum catēnīs vinctus est; ibi aquila aut vultur (: Caucasiae volucrēs) iecur eius assiduē vorābant.

**** Puer quem Herculēs amāvit. Cum ē nāve, quā Herculēs quoque vehebātur, dēscendisset ad aquam petendam, in fontem dīlāpsus, mersus est. Herculēs et cēterī nautae diū frūstrā eum vocāvērunt.

utī = ut | per magnum ināne: per immensa spatia vacua
coactus -a -um < cōgere = colligere
coacta fuissent: collecta essent
animae: āeris
- que... -que... -que = et... et... et
liquidus -a -um: pūrus
ex hīs prīmīs *prīncipiīs* omnia exōrdia *fuerint* (: omnia exorta sint)
ipse tener orbis mundī
con-crēscere: dūrus fierī
tum *canēbat ut* (: quōmodo) coeperit…
sē dūrāre: dūrus fierī | dis-clūdere pontō: dīvidere ā sē et inclūdere in marī
Nēreus -ī (*acc Gr* -a): deus maris Nēreidum pater (Nērea: aquam maris)
iamque (: posteā) *canēbat ut* (: quōmodo) terrae stupeant (: stupērent) novum sōlem lūcescere
lūcēscere (< lūx) = splendēre, lūcēre
atque *ut* altius cadant (: caderent)
summovēre = removēre
nūbibus summōtīs altius *ā terrā*
cum prīmum *tunc* incipiant (: inciperent) surgere silvae, cumque *adhūc* rāra animālia errent (: errārent) per ignārōs montēs

Hinc : deinde | refert : nārrat
Pyrrha -ae *f*; Pyrrhae: ā Pyrrhā
Sāturnius -a -um < Sāturnus
Caucasius -a -um < Caucasus (-ī *m*): mōns Asiae | refert: nārrat

Promētheus -ī *m*
hīs *rēbus* adiungit quō fonte (: apud quem fontem) nautae clāmā*v*issent (: altē vocāvissent) Hylān relictum (: āmissum) | Hylās -ae (*voc* -ā) *m*
fōns, fontis *m* = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns (*v. pāg.* 22)

Et *Sīlēnus* sōlātur Pāsiphaēn amōre (: ob amōrem) niveī iuvencī; fortūnātam (: quae fortūnāta fuisset) sī numquam armenta fuissent

Pāsiphaē -ēs (*acc Gr* -ēn) *f*

dēmentia -ae *f* = īnsānia

Proetidēs -um *f pl*
falsīs mūgitibus: quia nōn ā verīs vaccīs ēdebantur | mūgītus -ūs *m* (< mūgīre): bovis vōx
nōn ūlla (: nūlla ex iīs) tamen secūta est tam turpēs concubitūs pecudum (: taurī)
concubitus -ūs *m* (< con-cumbere): corporum coniunctiō (< coniungere)
quamvīs + *coni* = quamquam, etsī

lēvis -e ↔ turgidus, tumēns
in lēvī fronte | quaesīvisset

ille: taurus vērō
fultus latus niveum *in* mollī hyacinthō: iacēns in mollī hyacinthō latere suō niveō | fulcīre -sisse -tum = sustinēre; *pass*: iacēre in | ful|tus-hy-a|cin-thō
hyacinthus -ī *m* (*v. pāg.* 39)

nig|rā | pallentēs: pallidās
rūmināre = ēsse (dē pecudibus dīcitur)

aliquam *iuvencam* (= iuvenem vaccam)

Dictaeus -a -um < Dicta (-ae *f*), īnsulae Crētae mōns

ut videāmus sī (: an) qua (: aliqua) vestīgia sēsē ferant obvia oculīs nostrīs (: an forte videāmus aliqua vestīgia)
errābunda bovis vestīgia: vestīgia bovis errantis | errābundus -a -um = errāns

captum viridī herbā: cupidum viridis herbae | viridis -e = herbae colōre
per-dūcere | Gortȳnius -a -um < Gortȳna (-ae *f*), īnsulae Crētae oppidum
forsitan aliquae vaccae illum perdūcant ad stabula Gortȳnia

Argī -ōrum *m pl* : Graeciae oppidum
vacca -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 33)

Pāsiphaēn* niveī sōlātur amōre iuvencī.
Āh virgō īnfēlīx, quae tē dēmentia cēpit!
Proetides** implērunt falsīs mūgītibus agrōs,
at nōn tam turpēs pecudum tamen ūlla secūta
concubitūs, quamvīs collō timuisset arātrum,
et saepe in lēvī quaesīsset cornua fronte.
āh virgō īnfēlīx, tū nunc in montibus errās:
ille latus niveum mollī fultus hyacinthō,


īlex -icis *f*

īlice sub nigrā pallentēs rūminat herbās,
aut aliquam in magnō sequitur grege. "Claudite
  Nymphae,
Dictaeae Nymphae, nemorum iam claudite saltūs,
sī quā forte ferant oculīs sēsē obvia nostrīs
errābunda bovis vestīgia; forsitan illum
aut herbā captum viridī aut armenta secūtum
perdūcant aliquae stabula ad Gortȳnia vaccae."

* Sōlis fīlia, Crētae rēgīna, uxor Minōis rēgis. Taurī amōre capta est et ē taurō Mīnōtaurum peperit.
** Trēs Proetī, Argōrum rēgis, fīliae. Cum ausae essent sē Iūnōnī fōrmā comparāre, ab illā tam īnsānae factae sunt, ut sē vaccās esse putārent.

Tum canit Hesperidum mīrātam māla puellam*;

tum Phaethontiadas muscō circumdat amārae

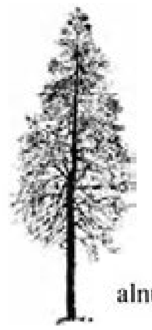
Hesperidēs -um *f pl* : Noctis filiae quae in hortīs suīs aurea māla habēbant

puellam mīrātam māla Hesperidum

Phaethontiadēs -um (*acc Gr* -as) *f pl* : Phaethontis, Sōlis fīliī, sorōrēs quae post frātris mortem in *alnōs* mūtātae sunt | tum Pha-e

muscus -ī *m* = herba, quae externīs arborum partibus saxīsve haeret





alnus -ī *f*

corticis atque solō prōcērās ērigit alnōs.

Tum canit, errantem Permessī ad flūmina Gallum

cortex -icis *m*: arboris pars externa (*v. pāg.* 57)

ē solō | prōcērus -a -um = altus

ērigit: nārrat ērectās esse

canit ut ūna sorōrum (: ūna ex Mūsīs) dūxerit in montēs Āonas Gallum errantem ad flūmina Permessī | Permessus -ī *m*: flūmen Boeōtiae Mūsīs sacrum

Gallum: P. Cornēlius Gallus**



Boeōtia -ae *f*



apium -ī *n*

Āonas in montēs ut dūxerit ūna sorōrum,

utque virō Phoebī chorus adsurrēxerit omnis;

ut Linus haec illī dīvīnō carmine pāstor

flōribus atque apiō crīnēs ōrnātus amārō

Aonēs -um *m pl* (*acc Gr* -as): Āoniae, Boeōtiae partis; in eius montibus est Mūsārum fōns

huic virō (: Gallō) | chorus -ī *m*: grex

ad-surgere = surgere; assurgere alicui: surgere in alicuius honōrem | Phoebī chorus omnis: tōtus chorus Apollinis (: omnēs Mūsae) | ut Linus pāstor, ōrnātus crīnēs (: crīnibus ōrnātīs) flōribus atque apiō amārō, *haec* dīxerit

Linus -ī *m*, poēta Apollinis et Mūsae fīlius

* *Atalantam*, quae cursū certābat cum iuvenibus quī eam peterent uxōrem, eā lēge, ut victōrī nūberet, victum occīderet. Victa tamen est ab *Hippomenē* dum aureīs mālīs (quae ab illō prōiecta erant inter currendum) colligendīs morārētur.

** Poēta et Vergiliī amīcus, quī būcolica carmina composuit.

Atalanta -ae *f*

Hippomenēs -ae *m*

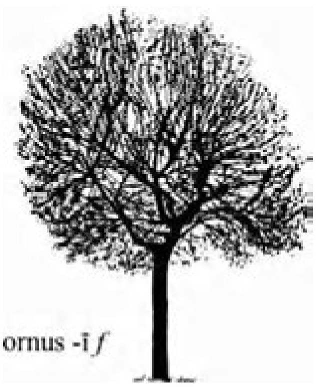
quōs ante *dederant* Ascraeō senī (: Hēsiodō, Graecō poētae antīquō)

Ascraeus -a -um < Ascra (-ae *f*): parvum Boeōtiae oppidum, Hēsiodī patria

rigidās ornōs | *dē* montibus

hīs *calamīs* | tibi: ā tē
Grȳnēus -a -um < Grȳnia (-ae *f*), oppidum Asiae Apollinī sacrum

dīxerit: "Hōs tibi dant calamōs (ēn accipe) Mūsae,
Ascraeō quōs ante senī, quibus ille solēbat
cantandō rigidās dēdūcere montibus ornōs.
Hīs tibi Grȳnēī nemoris dīcātur orīgō,*



ornus -ī *f*



upupa -ae *f*

nē quis sit lūcus: nē quī lūcus sit (: ut nūllus lūcus sit) | sē iactāre: glōriārī
ut memorāverit Scyllam Nīsī *fīliam*
Nīsus -ī *m*: Scyllae pater, Megarensium rēx
quam fāma secūta est: dē quā nārrātur

suc-cingere = cingere | succinctam candida inguina: candidīs inguinibus succinctīs
inguen -inis *n* = pars īmī ventris
mōnstrīs: ferīs canibus
Dūlichius -a -um < Dūlichium (-ī *n*), parva īnsula prope Ithacam
Dūlichiās ratēs: nāvēs Ulixis
vexāvisse < vexāre = malō afficere, turbāre
marīnus -a -um < mare

artūs mūtātōs *esse in upupam*
Tēreus -ī *m*: Thrāciae rēx
artus -ūs *m* = membrum

nē quis sit lūcus, quō sē plūs iactet Apollō."
Quid loquar, aut Scyllam** Nīsī, quam fāma secūta est
candida succinctam lātrantibus inguina mōnstrīs
Dūlichiās vexāsse ratēs et gurgite in altō,
āh timidōs nautās canibus lacerāsse marīnīs:
aut ut mūtātōs Tērei narrāverit artūs,

cīris -is *f* (*v. pāg.* 15)
Phorcus -ī *m*: Neptūnī fīlius

* Gallus dē Grȳnēī nemoris orīgine carmen scrīpserat.
** Cōnfundere vidētur Vergilius duās fābulās. Duae enim Scyllae fuērunt: altera, Nīsī fīlia, Megarensium rēgis; patris capillum rubrum caedit (quō caesō fāta dēcrēverant urbem expugnātum īrī) et Mīnōī hostī, cuius amōre capta erat, suōs cīvēs trādidit; quae in *cīrim* est conversa. Altera Phorcī fīlia, quae, Circae invidiā, īnferiōre suī corporis parte in canēs mūtāta est. Quam dēfōrmem speciem horrēns, sē in Siculum fretum praecipitāvit, ibīque in scopulum mūtāta est, nōn longē ā vorāgine terribilī, quae Charibdys vocātur.

quās illī Philomēla dapēs, quae dōna parārit,
quō cursū dēserta petīverit, et quibus ante
īnfēlīx sua tēcta super volitāverit ālīs?*
Omnia, quae Phoebō quondam meditante beātus
audiit Eurōtās iussitque ēdiscere laurōs,
ille canit, pulsae referunt ad sīdera vallēs,
cōgere dōnec ovēs stabulīs numerumque referre
iussit et invītō prōcessit Vesper Olympō.

Philomēla -ae *f*: uxōris Tēreī soror
parāverit

dēserta *loca*: loca quae nōn coluntur
quibus ālīs ante (: anteā) sua tēcta

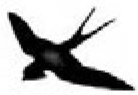
super-volitāre = volāre hūc illūc suprā

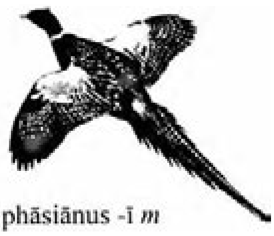
meditante: canente

Eurōtās -ae *f*: flūmen Lacōniae apud Spartam | ē-discere = bene discere

pulsae (: percussae) *cantū* vallēs
referunt: resonant ūsque...
dōnec Vesper iussit *nōs pāstōrēs* cōgere ovēs stabulīs (: in stabula) et referre numerum *eārum* (: numerāre)
prōcessit: prōgressus est
Vesper -ī *m*: Veneris stēlla, cum post occāsum sōlis oritur
invītō Olympō: quia, dulcī cantū captum, caelum (: Olympus) aegrē ferēbat noctem cum Vesperō prōgredientem, quae cantum interpellāret.


luscinia -ae *f*


hirundō -inis *f*


phāsiānus -ī *m*

* Philomēla et Prognē fīliae fuērunt Atheniēnsium rēgis. Tēreus Prognem uxōrem dūxit et ex eā genuit Itym fīlium. Posteā Philomēlae stuprum intulit et eī linguam caedit, nē scelus patefaceret. At illa scelus in veste quādam pīnxit; et ūnā cum sorōre Itym iugulāvit eiusque carnēs Tēreō apposuit edendās. Cum vērō post epulās puerī caput prōtulissent, Tēreus strictō ēnse ulcīscī cupiēbat, sed ipse in upupam avem ā deīs mūtātus est, Philomēla in *lusciniam*, Prognē in *hirundinem*, Itys in *phāsiānum*.

Prognē -ēs *f*
Itys -tyos (*acc Gr* -tym) *m*



ECLOGA VII

In eclogā septimā Corydōn et Thyrsis pāstōrēs et poētae alternīs carminibus dē amōre et dē pāstōrum vītā cōram Meliboeō et Daphnide iūdicibus magnō studiō inter sē certant. Invocātīs nūminibus, quī auxiliō suō favērent canentibus, dē suīs amōribus, dē locīs amoenīs, dē silvīs opācīs mollibusque herbīs in quibus aestātis calōrem fugere licet et dē calidīs villārum ignibus, quibus fit, ut pāstōrēs hiemis frīgus nōn timeant, carmina cecinērunt. Alter Alexim, pulcherrimum puerum, alter vērō Phyllidem, fōrmōsam puellam, versibus laudat. Meliboeus et Daphnis iūdicēs Corydōnī palmam dant.

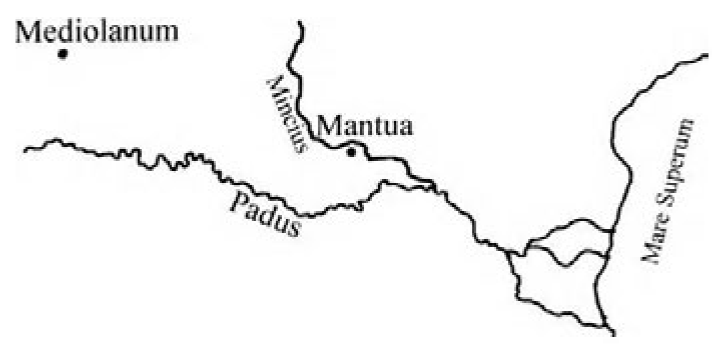
Corydōn -ōnis *m*
Thyrsis -idis *m*
alternīs carminibus: cum alter carmina canit, alter nōn canit
alternus -a -um < alter
Meliboeus -ī *m*
Daphnis -idis *m*

Phyllis -idis *f*

palma -ae *f* = signum victōriae

Meliboeus

Forte sub argūtā cōnsēderat īlice Daphnis,
compulerantque gregēs Corydōn et Thyrsis in ūnum,
Thyrsis ovēs, Corydōn distentās lacte capellās,
ambō flōrentēs aetātibus, Arcades ambō,
et cantāre parēs et respondēre parātī.
Hūc mihi, dum tenerās dēfendō ā frīgore myrtōs,
vir gregis ipse caper de͡errāverat; atque ego Daphnim
adspiciō. Ille ubi mē contrā videt: "Ōcius" inquit
"hūc ades, ō Meliboee; caper tibi salvus et haedī,
et, sī quid cessāre potes, requiēsce sub umbrā.
Hūc ipsī pōtum venient per prāta iuvencī;
hīc viridēs tenerā praetexit harundine rīpās



Mincius, ēque sacrā resonant exāmina quercū".
Quid facerem? Neque ego Alcippēn, nec Phyllida
habēbam,

argūtus -a -um: sonāns vōce continuā et gravī quae vix audītur (: dē īlice dīcitur, vēl ob avēs, quae in eā sedentēs canunt, vel ob ventōrum sonum inter folia) | sub argūtā īlice
īlex -icis *f* (*v. pāg.* 70)
compulerant gregēs in ūnum: coniunxerant simul gregēs
distentās (< *dis-tendere*) lacte = lacte tumentēs
(aetāte) flōrēre = iuvenis esse
Arcas -adis *m* (< Arcadia): quī arte canendī Arcadiae pāstōribus similis est
Arcadia -ae *f*: media Peloponnēsī regiō
cantāre: cantū | parātī respondēre: parātī ad respondendum

tenerās myrtōs | myrtus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 31)

ipse caper, vir (: dux) gregis
caper -prī *m* = hircus (*v. pāg.* 34)
de-errāre
contrā *sē*
ōcius *adv comp* = celerius

salvus *est*

cessāre = morārī

ipsī : suā sponte
pōtum (*sup I* < pōtāre): ad pōtandum
prātum -ī *n* = spatium terrae herbā opertum; campus
hīc Mincius praetēxit viridēs rīpās tenerā harundine | prae-tegere
viridis -e: herbae colōre (: herbīs ōrnātus)


harundō -inis *f*


exāmen -inis *n* = apium grex

Mincius -ī *m*: flūmen quod apud Mantuam fluit
ēque (: et ē) quercū sacrā *Iovī*
Alcippē -ēs (*acc Gr* -ēn) *f*: famula
Phyllis -idis (*acc Gr* -ida) *f*: famula

dēpulsōs ā lacte domī quae clauderet agnōs,
et certāmen erat, Corydōn cum Thyrside, magnum.
Posthabuī tamen illōrum mea sēria lūdō.
Alternīs igitur contendere versibus ambō
coepēre; alternōs Mūsae meminisse volēbant.
Hōs Corydōn, illōs referēbat in ordine Thyrsis.

quae domī clauderet agnōs dēpulsōs (ā lacte = d. ab ūberibus mātris)
dē-pellere -pulisse -pulsum
certāmen magnum
Corydōn : Corydōnis
post-habēre = minōris aestimāre
mea sēria (: mea negōtia) illōrum lūdō (: certāminī)
alternīs versibus
con-tendere -disse -tum = certāre
coepēre = coepērunt
Mūsa -ae *f* = ūna ex novem deābus quae carminibus praesunt
Mūsae volebant *eōs* meminisse (: canere) alternōs *versūs*
Hōs *versūs*... illōs *versūs*

Corydōn

Nymphae, noster amor, Lībēthrides, aut mihi carmen,
quāle meō Codrō, concēdite (proxima Phoebī
versibus ille facit), | aut, sī nōn possumus omnēs,
hīc argūta sacrā pendēbit fistula pīnū.

Nymphae Lībēthrides (: Mūsae)
Lībēthris -idis *f* = quae praeest antrō et aquae apud Lībēthrum, oppidum in Boeōtiā (ubi Mūsae habitāre dīcēbantur) | *quae estis* amor noster (: meus)
quāle *concēdere solētis*
concēdere: dōnāre (quod postulātur)
Codrus -ī *m* : poēta | Cod|rō
ille facit *carmina* proxima (: similia) versibus Phoebī | sī nōn possumus omnēs *tālia carmina facere*
hīc argūta fistula pendēbit *ē* sacrā pīnū (: nōn iam exercēbō artem canendī)
fistula -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 30)
pīnus -ūs *f* (*v. pāg.* 22)

Thyrsis

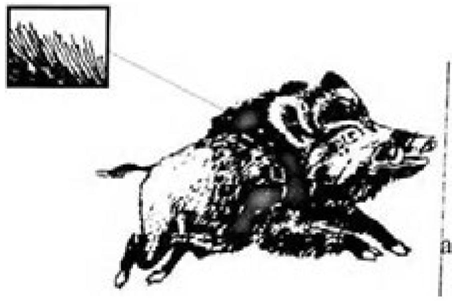
Pāstōrēs, hederā nāscentem ōrnāte poētam,
Arcades, invidiā rumpantur ut īlia Codrō;
aut, sī ultrā placitum laudārit, baccare frontem
cingite, nē vātī noceat mala lingua futūrō.

Pāstōrēs Arcades | hedera -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 37) | *mē* poētam crēscentem (: quī māior māiorque fit)
ut invidiā rumpantur īlia Codrō
īlia -ium *n pl* = īmus venter/viscera
mē laudāverit ultrā placitum: plūs quam volō (nam nimiā laude invidia deōrum excitārī potest) | baccar -aris *n* (*v. pāg.* 49) : herba ex quā iūcundus odor mānat; invidiam āvertere crēdēbātur
vātī futūrō

Corydōn

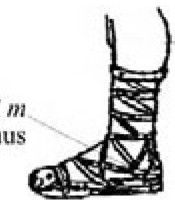
caput hoc aprī tibi *dedī* | Dēlia, parvus Mycōn tibi *praebet* hoc caput saetōsī aprī et rāmōsa cornua cervī vīvācis
saetōsus -a -um (< *saeta*) | ap|rī
saeta -ae *f* = capillus rigēns bēstiae
Dēlia -ae *f* : Diana

Saetōsī caput hoc | aprī tibi, Dēlia, parvus

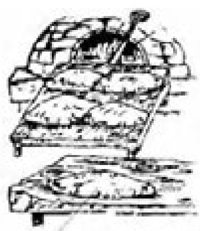


rāmōsus -a -um < rāmus
Micōn -ōnis *m* : pāstor
vīvāx -ācis (< vīvere): quī diū vīvit/vīxit
proprium = perpetuum
hoc: fēlīciter vēnārī | *mihi* fuerit
lēvis -e = aequus et splendidus
stābis tōta dē marmore lēvī (: tibi statuam ērigam ex splendidō marmore)
pūniceus -a -um = purpurae colōre
ē-vincta (< *ē-vincīre*) sūrās (: circā sūrās) pūniceō cothurnō

et rāmōsa Micōn vīvācis cornua cervī.
Sī proprium hoc fuerit, lēvī dē marmore tōta
pūniceō stābis sūrās ēvincta cothurnō.



Thyrsis



sat est tē, Priāpe, exspectāre *ā mē*
sīnum -ī *n* = pōculum, vās
Priāpus -ī *m* : deus hortōrum custōs
sat = satis

prō tempore : prō vīribus quae sunt hōc tempore

fētūra -ae *f* : nātī
supplēverint: auxerint | estō: eris

Sīnum lactis et haec tē lība, Priāpe, quotannīs
exspectāre sat est: custōs es pauperis hortī.
Nunc tē marmoreum prō tempore fēcimus; at tū,
sī fētūra gregem supplēverit, aureus estō.

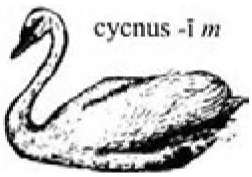
Corydōn

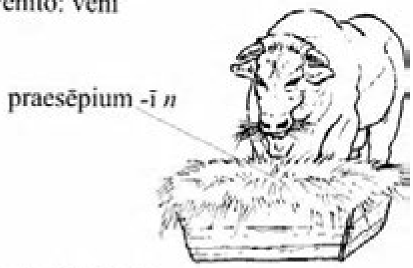
Nērīnē Galatēa, thymō mihi dulcior Hȳblae,
candidior cycnīs, hederā fōrmōsior albā,
cum prīmum pāstī repetent praesēpia taurī,
sī qua tuī Corydōnis habet tē cūra, venītō.

Nērīnē -ēs *f* : Nērei, maris deī, fīlia
Galatēa -ae *f* : nōmen amīcae
thymum -ī *n* : herba ex quā iūcundus odor mānat (*v. pāg.* 72)
Hybla -ae *f* : Siciliae mōns
hedera -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 37)

taurī pāstī : postquam herbam ēdērunt

sī qua (: aliqua) cūra habet tē Corydōnis (: sī quid dē Corydōne cūrās)
venītō: venī



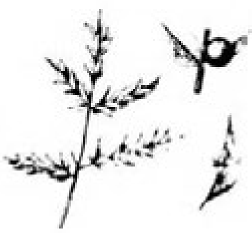


Thyrsis

Immō ego Sardoniīs videar tibi amārior herbīs,
horridior ruscō, prōiectā vīlior algā,

Sardoniīs herbīs
Sardonius -a -um < Sardinia

horridus -a -um : acūtus
alga -ae *f* = maris herba
prōiectā: quae ēiecta est ad lītus



ruscum -ī *n*

sī mihi nōn haec lūx tōtō iam longior annō est.
Īte domum pāstī, sī quis pudor, īte, iuvencī.

haec lūx: hic diēs

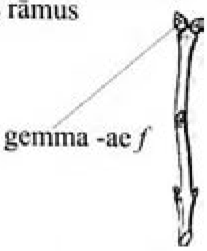
pāstī: postquam herbam ēdistis
sī quis (: quī) pudor *est vōbīs* (: nōnne pudet vōs in agrīs morārī et mē ibīdem retinēre postquam tantum iam herbae ēdistis?)

Corydōn

Muscōsī fontēs, et somnō mollior herba,
et quae vōs rārā viridis tegit arbutus umbrā,

muscōsus -a -um = *muscō* opertus
muscus -ī *m* = herba, quae externīs arborum partibus saxīsve haeret (*v. pāg.* 71)
fōns fontis *m* = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns (*v. pāg.* 22) | et viridis arbutus, quae vōs tegit rārā umbrā | viridis -e : herbae colōre | arbutus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 42)

sōlstitium -ī *n* (< sōl + sistere) : aestātis calor | dēfendite sōlstitium pecorī: prōhibēte calōrem ā grege (: dēfendite gregem ā calōre) | torridus -a -um < torrēre
in palmite lentō | turgēre = turgidus fierī
lentus : quī facile flectitur (↔ dūrus)
palmes -itis *m* = vītis rāmus



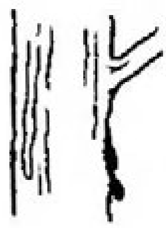
sōlstitium pecorī dēfendite: iam venit aestās
torrida, iam lentō turgent in palmite gemmae.

Thyrsis

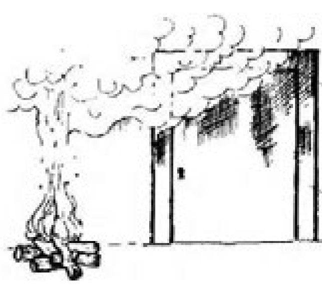
taeda -ae *f* = rāmus (quī ignem facile capit) | pinguis -e : *rēsīnā* mānāns

assiduā fūlīgine | postis -is *m* : foris
nig-rī

Hīc focus et taedae pinguēs, hīc plūrimus ignis
semper, et adsiduā postēs fūlīgine nigrī;



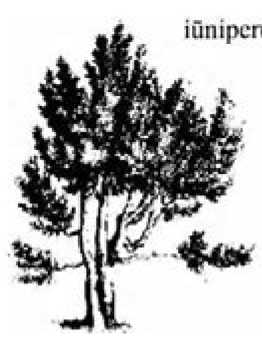
rēsīna -ae *f* = quod ex arboribus fluit



tantum... quantum | Boreas -ae *m* : ventus ē Septentriōnibus flāns (= Aquilō)

quantum lupus *timet* numerum (: multitūdinem) *ovium*, aut flūmina torrentia (: rapida) *timent* rīpās

hīc tantum Boreae cūrāmus frīgora, quantum
aut numerum lupus aut torrentia flūmina rīpās.



Corydōn

spondēus in V pede:
ca-sta-ne|ae hir|sū-tae

stant : hīc sunt | et = etiam
castanea -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 26)
hirsūtus -a -um = saetōsus (: acūtus)
strāta pōma | pōmum -ī *n* : pōma sunt māla, pira, cēt.

Alexis -is (acc *im*) *m* : pulcherrimus puer, quem Corydōn amat

ab hīs montibus

Stant et iūniperī | et castaneae | hirsūtae;
strāta iacent passim sua quaeque sub arbore pōma;
omnia nunc rīdent: at, sī fōrmōsus Alexis
montibus hīs abeat, videās et flūmina sicca.

Thyrsis

Āret ager; vitiō moriēns sitit āeris herba;
Līber pampineās invīdit collibus umbrās:

ārēre -uisse = siccus esse
vitium -ī *n* : morbus | herba moriēns sitit vitiō āeris (: nimiō calōre)
Līber: Bacchus | pampineās umbrās: *pampinōs*, quī umbram praebent
pampineus -a -um < pampinus
invīdit : negāvit / abstulit


pampinus -ī *n*

Phyllidis adventū nostrae nemus omne virēbit,
Iuppiter et laetō dēscendet plūrimus imbre.

nemus -oris *n* = silva cum campīs
virēre : herbae colōre esse
et Iuppiter (: aqua ex nūbibus) dēscendet plūrimus laetō imbre
laetus : quī fertilēs terrās facit

Corydōn

Pōpulus Alcīdae grātissima, vītis Iacchō,
fōrmōsae myrtus Venerī, sua laurea Phoebō,
Phyllis amat corylōs; illās dum Phyllis amābit,
nec myrtus vincet corylōs, nec laurea Phoebī.

Alcīdēs -ae *m* = Herculēs
grātissima *est* | Iacchus -ī *m* = Bacchus I|ac-chō
fōrmōsae Venerī | myrtus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 31)
laurea -ae *f* = laurus
corylus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 21) | dum = dōnec


pōpulus -ī *f*

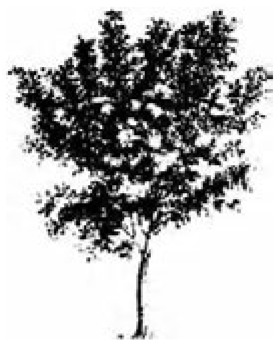
Thyrsis

pulcherrima *est*

in fluviīs: in rīpīs fluviōrum
abiēs -etis *f*

at sī saepius mē revīsās
Lycidas -ae (*voc* -ā) *m*: nōmen iuvenis et pulchrī pāstōris

Fraxinus in silvīs pulcherrima, pīnus in hortīs,
pōpulus in fluviīs, abiēs in montibus altīs:
saepius at sī mē, Lycidā fōrmōse, revīsās,
fraxinus in silvīs cēdat tibi, pīnus in hortīs.



fraxinus -ī *f*



abiēs

Meliboeus

haec *carmina* | et *meminī* Thyrsim victum contendere frūstrā: et meminī Thyrsis quī *quamquam* victus, frūstrā contendere pergēbat
ex illō tempore | Corydōn est nōbīs *vērē* Corydōn: Corydōn habētur ā mē vērē dignus eā fāmā, quā nōtissimus est

Haec meminī, et victum frūstrā contendere Thyrsim.
Ex illō Corydōn Corydōn est tempore nōbīs.



ECLOGA VIII

In eclogā octāvā Vergilius Dāmōnis ā puellā amātā dēsertī lāmentātiōnēs et fēminae cuiusdam venēficia remediaque nārrat. In priōre igitur parte Dāmōn, quī Nӯsam puellam amat, dolet quod illa mox Mopsō nūbet: Mopsum enim praetulit, quamquam Dāmōn eam inde ā parvulā nōverat et amāverat cum prīmum vīderat. In alterā vērō parte Alphesiboeus dē fēminā nārrat, quae Daphnim, ā sē āversum, carminibus magicīs iterum ad sē suumque amōrem allicit: carmina enim lūnam ipsam dē caelō dēdūcere possunt, et illa fēmina sperat sē Daphnim ex urbe ad suam

Dāmōn -ōnis *m*

dēsertus (< dēserere) = relictus
venēficium -ī *n* = maleficium
remedium -ī *n* = rēs quae aegrōs sanat

Nysa -ae *f*
Mopsus -ī *m*

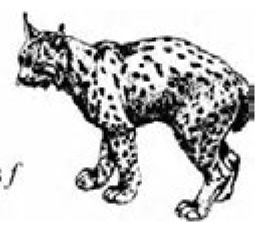
Alphesiboeus -ī *m*

magicus -a -um < *magus*
magus -ī *m* = quī arte suā mīracula facit

domum carminibus retractūram esse. Audit tandem canem in līmine latrantem: estne Daphnis veniēns, an quī amant somnia sibi ipsī efficiunt?

Dīcēmus (*v.* 5) Mūsam pāstōrum Dāmōnis et Alphesiboeī: dīcam carmina Dāmōnis et Alphesiboeī
Mūsa -ae *f* : ūna ex novem deābus quae carminibus praesunt (: carmina)
Quōs iuvenca, immemor herbārum, mīrāta est certantēs | im-memor -is + *gen* = oblītus | iuvencus -ī *m* / iuvenca -ae *f*
quōrum carmine stupefactae *fuērunt*

Pāstōrum mūsam Dāmōnis et Alphesiboeī,
immemor herbārum quōs est mīrāta iuvenca
certantēs, quōrum stupefactae carmine lyncēs,


lynx lyncis *f*

mūtāta suōs cursūs: mūtātīs cursibus (: nōn iam fluentia)
requiē*vē*runt

Tū mihi *favē, ō Pōlliō** | magnī Timāvī
Timāvus -ī *m* : *Venetiae* flūmen
Venetia -ae *f* : regiō Italiae trāns ōstium Padī | Illyricus -a -um < Illyricum (-ī *n*), regiō Eurōpae ad mare Hadriāticum
ōram legere: nāvigāre iuxtā ōram

cum mihi liceat...
Ēn erit *tempus*, ut (: cum)...
tōtum per orbem
ferre (: laudāre) tua carmina, *quae* sōla digna *sunt* Sophoclēō cothurnō (: *tragoediīs* [↔ cōmoediīs] Sophoclēīs)
Sophoclēus -a -um < Sophoclēs (-is *m*): nōbilissimus poēta Graecus
cothurnus -ī *m* = genus altiōris calceī, quō utēbantur quī in tragoediā agēbant (: tragoedia) (*v. pāg.* 78) | So|phoc-lē|ō
prīncipium *carmen sūmet*
iussīs tuīs: tē iubente

et mūtāta suōs requiērunt flūmina cursūs,
Dāmōnis mūsam dīcēmus et Alphesiboeī.
Tū mihi, seu magnī superās iam saxa Timāvī,
sīve ōram Illyricī legis aequoris, ēn erit umquam
ille diēs, mihi cum liceat tua dīcere facta?
Ēn erit, ut liceat tōtum mihi ferre per orbem
sōla Sophoclēō tua carmina digna cothurnō?
Ā tē prīncipium; tibi dēsinet: accipe iussīs

* Asinius Pōlliō, quī eō tempore ex Illyricō, ubi fēlīciter bellum gesserat, in Italiam redībat. Scrīpserat Pōlliō quāsdam tragoediās, quās etiam Horātius poēta illūstris, quī aetāte Augustī fuit, laudāvit.

carmina coepta tuīs, atque hanc sine tempora circum
inter victrīcēs hederam tibi serpere laurōs.
Frīgida vix caelō noctis dēcesserat umbra,
cum rōs in tenerā pecorī grātissimus herbā,
incumbēns teretī Dāmōn sīc coepit olīvae:

sine serpere hanc hederam circum tempora | tempora -orum *n pl* = pars capitis ad utrumque frontis latus (*v. pāg.* 68) | serpere = pererrāre
inter victrīcēs (: signa victōriae) laurōs
hedera -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 37)
vix dēcesserat dē caelō frīgida umbra noctis, cum rōs in tenerā herbā grātissimus pecorī est

incumbēns teretī olīvae
teres -etis: rotundus et aequus



Dāmōn

"Nāscere, praeque diem vēniēns age, Lūcifer, almum,
coniugis indignō Nȳsae dēceptus amōre
dum queror, et dīvōs, quamquam nīl, testibus illīs,
prōfēcī, extrēmā moriēns tamen alloquor hōrā.
Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.
Maenalus argūtumque nemus pīnōsque loquentēs
semper habet; semper pāstōrum ille audit amōrēs

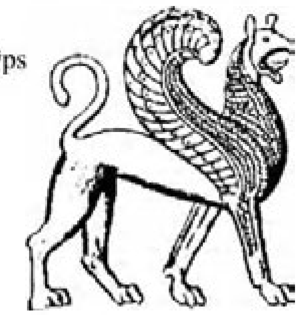
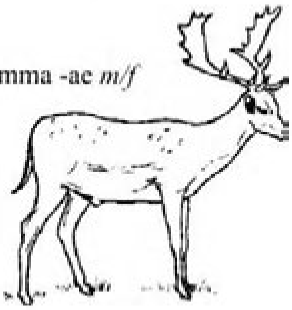
nāscere!: orīre! surge! | praeque... vēniēns = praevēniēnsque (: *prē-vēnīre*)
diem almum age (: addūc)
Lūcifer -ī *m* (< lūx + ferre): Veneris stēlla (cum māne ante sōlem oritur)
almus -a -um (< alere): faustus
dē-cipere -cēpisse -ceptum = fallere, illūdere | Nȳsa -ae *f* : puella quam Dāmōn ōlim amāvit | dum *ego*, dēceptus indignō amōre Nȳsae, coniugis *futūrae* | dīvōs al-loquor
testibus illīs: etsi testibus diīs Nȳsa iūrāverat amōrem suum fore perpetuum
prō-ficere = prōgredī, prōcēdere; efficere quod prōsit; ni*hi*l prōfēcī: nihil mihi prōfuit, nihil mē iūvit
extrēmā hōrā | Maenalius -a -um < Maenalus (-ī *m*), Arcadiae mōns
Maenaliōs versūs: versūs, quālēs ā pāstōribus canī solent in Maenalō
tībia -ae *f* = tībiae | argūtus -a -um: resonāns | nemus -oris *n* = silva cum campīs | pīnus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 22)
ille: Maenalus mōns

nōn passus *est* calamōs *esse* inertēs
inertēs: sine ūllā arte (: inūtilēs)

Pānaque, quī prīmus calamōs nōn passus inertēs.
Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

Mopsus -ī *m* : pāstor et poēta
datur *in mātrimōnium* | spērēmus : exspectāre dēbēmus | *nōs* amantēs?
grȳps grȳpis *m* (*nōm pl Gr* -es) = mōnstrum cui corpus est leōnis, caput et ālae aquilae
aevum -ī *n* = tempus continuum, aetās

Mopsō Nȳsa datur: quid nōn spērēmus amantēs?
Iungentur iam grȳpes equīs, aevōque sequentī

grȳps

damma -ae *m/f*


ad pōcula: ad pōtandum
timidī dammae

cum canibus timidī venient ad pōcula dammae.
Mopse, novās incīde facēs*: tibi dūcitur uxor;

Hesperus -ī *m*: Veneris stēlla (cum post sōlis occāsum oritur)
Oeta -ae *f* : mōns Graeciae
Hesperus dēserit Oetam: nox prōgreditur

sparge, marīte, nucēs**: tibi dēserit Hesperus Oetam.
Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

Ō *mulier* | *tē* dignō

Ō dignō coniuncta virō, dum dēspicis omnēs,

fistula -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 30)
meae capellae *tibi odiō sunt*
hirsūtus -a -um = quī multōs *pilōs* rigentēs et horrentēs habet | pilus -ī *m*
prō-missus -a -um (< prō-mittere) = longus

dumque tibi est odiō mea fistula dumque capellae
hirsūtumque supercilium prōmissaque barba,

supercilium -ī *n*


pilī

nec quemquam de*ō*rum: nūllum deōrum

nec cūrāre deum crēdis mortālia quemquam!
Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

* Dūcēbātur uxor in marītī domum ferē noctū; facibus igitur via illūstranda erat.
** Marītus nucēs spargēbat puerīs ut ostenderet sē pueritiam relinquere.

ECLOGA VIII

Saepibus in nostrīs parvam tē rōscida māla
(dux ego vester eram) vīdī cum mātre legentem;
alter ab undecimō tum mē iam accēperat annus;
iam fragilēs poteram ā terrā contingere rāmōs:
ut vīdī, ut periī, | ut mē malus abstulit error!
Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.
Nunc sciō quid sit Amor: dūrīs in cautibus illum
aut Tmarus aut Rhodopē | aut extrēmī Garamantēs
nec generis nostrī puerum nec sanguinis ēdunt.
Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.
Saevus Amor docuit nātōrum sanguine mātrem
commaculāre manūs*; crūdēlis tū quoque, māter:
crūdēlis māter magis, an puer improbus ille?
Improbus ille puer; crūdēlis tū quoque, māter.
Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.
Nunc et ovēs ultrō fugiat lupus; aurea dūrae
māla ferant quercūs, narcissō flōreat alnus,
pinguia corticibus sūdent ēlectra** myrīcae,

saepēs -is *f* < saepīre (*v. pāg.* 24)
vīdī tē parvam *puellam* legentem (: carpentem)
rōscidus -a -um (< rōs): ūmidus

alter ab XI mē accēperat annus : duōdecim annōs nātus eram

fragilis -e (< frangere) = tenuis, quī facile frangitur
ut vīdī = cum prīmum *tē* vīdī
ut… ut... = quōmodo...! quōmodo...!
mē abstulit: mē rapuit

cautēs -is *f* = rūpēs, saxum
illum puerum | Tmarus -ī *m* : Ēpīrī mōns
Rhodopē -ēs *f*: mōns inter Thrāciam et Macedoniam (*v. pāg.* 68)
extrēmī: longinquī | Garamantēs -um *m pl*: populus Āfricae
nec sanguinis *nostrī* (: nihil habentem in sē hūmānī) | ē-dunt *in lūcem* = pariunt

commaculāre = sordidum facere (↔ pūrgāre); c. manūs sanguine nātōrum: cruentās manūs facere līberōrum sanguine
puer improbus ille: Amor (quī mātrem impulit ad tāle scelus)

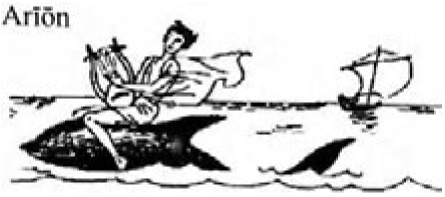
dūrae quercūs
narcissus -ī *m* (*v. pāg.* 31)
narcissō flōreat alnus: alnus flōrem narcissī ēdat
alnus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 71) | pinguia ēlectra
pinguis -e (↔ tenuis) = crassus
ē corticibus | cortex -icis *m* (*v. pāg.* 57) | sūdāre: stillāre | ēlectrum -ī *n* : gemma mellis colōre | myrīca -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 48)

* *Mēdēa*, cum ā marītō, quī alteram dūcere uxōrem volēbat, repulsa esset et dīmissa, fīliōs ipsa suōs ante oculōs patris iugulāvit: tum ālātīs anguibus altum in locum vecta est.

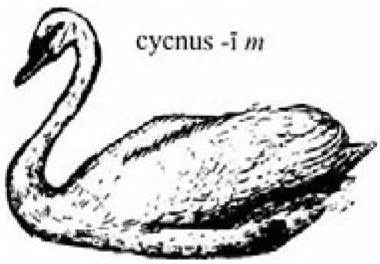
** *Ēlectrum* stillābat ōlim ē quibusdam arboribus, ē quibus flūxit in ōceanum; ibi, dūrum factum, dēfertur ad lītus, aut ā piscātōribus extrahitur, māximē in īnsulīs quae sunt ad septentriōnēs.

Mēdēa -ae *f*

Tītyrus -ī *m* : pāstor et poēta
sit Tītyrus Orpheus, Arīōn inter delphīnas: vīlissimus et rūsticus pāstor putētur Orpheus, nōbilissimus fidicen in silvīs, aut Arīōn inter delphīnōs
delphīn -īnis (*acc pl Gr* -phīnas) *m* = delphīnus



certent et cycnīs ululae, sit Tītyrus Orpheus,
Orpheus in silvīs, inter delphīnas Arīōn***.

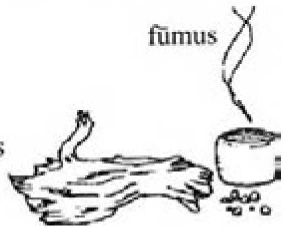




vel: etiam | medium: altum
vīvite: valēte
dē speculā āeriī montis
āerius -a -um (< āēr) = altus
specula -ae *f* = culmen
extrēmum hoc mūnus habētō, *ō Nȳsa*

Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.
Omnia vel medium fīant mare. Vīvite, silvae:
praeceps āeriī speculā dē montis in undās
dēferar; extrēmum hoc mūnus morientis habētō.
Dēsine Maenaliōs, iam dēsine, tībia, versūs."
Haec Dāmōn. Vōs, quae responderit Alphesiboeus,
dīcite, Pīeridēs: nōn omnia possumus omnēs.

Haec Dāmōn *dīxit* | vōs, Pīeridēs...
Pīeridēs -um *f pl* = Mūsae (quod nātae in Pīeriā, Macedoniae regiōne, vel quod patrī Pīerus (-ī) nōmen fuit
nōn omnia *facere* possumus



Alphesiboeus

"Effer aquam**, et mollī cinge haec altāria vittā,
verbēnāsque adolē pinguēs et mascula tūra,

mollī vittā
verbēnae -ārum *f pl* : herbae et frondēs sacrātae iūcundī odōris | ad-olēre = ūrere (: sacrificiī causā) | masculus -a -um = masculīnus (: optimus)
tūra: tūs | tūs tūris *n* : ē tūre accēnsō oritur fūmus dulcis



Daphnis -idis (*acc* -im): pāstor

* Quia Nȳsa, pulcherrima fēmina, turpissimō marītō nūpsit, etiam alia multa contrā nātūram rērum fierī poterunt, ita ut fugiat lupus ovēs, ut ferant quercūs aurea māla, et reliqua quae dīcit.
** "Effer aquam...": fēmina haec omnia, quae sequuntur, Amaryllidī ancillae praecipit dum rītum parat, quō sperat sē amātum Daphnim allicere posse.

coniugis ut magicīs sānōs āvertere sacrīs
experiar sēnsūs: nihil hīc nisi carmina dēsunt.
Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.
Carmina vel caelō possunt dēdūcere lūnam;
carminibus Circē sociōs mūtāvit Ulixī;
frīgidus in prātīs cantandō rumpitur anguis.
Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.
Terna tibi haec prīmum triplicī dīversa colōre
līcia circumdō, terque haec altāria circum
effigiem dūcō: numerō deus impare gaudet.
[Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.]
Necte tribus nōdīs ternōs, Amarylli, colōrēs;
necte, Amarylli, modō et "Veneris" dīc "vincula nectō".
Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.
Līmus ut hic dūrēscit, et haec ut cēra liquēscit
ūnō e͡ōdemque ignī, sīc nostrō Daphnis amōre.
Sparge molam et fragilēs incende bitūmine laurōs.

ut experiar : ut cōner | magicīs sacrīs : magicīs rītibus | sac-rīs

āvertere sānōs sensūs coniugis : efficere ut amōre animus Daphnidis perturbētur
sēnsus -ūs *m* (< sentīre): animus

vel lūnam : etiam ipsam lūnam
dē caelō

Circē -ēs *f* : Sōlis fīlia, quae Ulixis sociōs in porcōs mūtāvit

frīgidus anguis | cantandō *magicum carmen* | rumpitur: necātur | prātum -ī *n* = spatium terrae herbā opertum

circumdō tibi terna haec līcia: circum tē pōnō haec terna līcia
triplex -icis < trēs | terna triplicī colōre: *novem*: tria alba, tria rubra, tria nigra
dīversus: varius | līcium -ī *n* : fīlum
circum haec altāria

tuam effigiem, *ō Daphni*

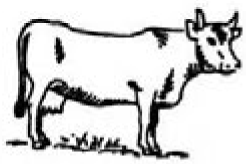

nōdus -ī *m*

Amaryllis -idis *f* : famula

dīc < dīcere

ut hic līmus
dūrēscere = dūrus fierī | et ut haec cēra
liquēscere licuisse = mollīrī
sīc Daphnis *dūrēscat et molliātur*
mola -ae *f* = *fār* (: frūmentī quoddam genus) cum sale mixtum | fragilēs (: tenuēs) laurōs | bitūmen -inis *n* : māteria nigra, quae facile incenditur

in Daphnide: in Daphnidis effigiē



vacca -ae *f*

Daphnis mē malus ūrit; ego hanc in Daphnide laurum.
Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

tālis amor *teneat* Daphnim, quālis *tenet* būculam cum fessa quaerendō iuvencum
būcula -ae *f*: iuvenis *vacca*
per altōs lūcōs

propter: prope, iuxtā
ulva -ae *f* = herba
perditus -a -um (< perdere): āmēns
nec meminit sērae noctī dēcēdere: omittit abīre etsī sēra nox est | *Daphnim* teneat
medērī + *dat* = remedium dare, sānāre

Tālis amor Daphnim, quālis cum fessa iuvencum
per nemora atque altōs quaerendō būcula lūcōs,
propter aquae rīvum, viridī prōcumbit in ulvā
perdita, nec sērae meminit dēcēdere noctī,
tālis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cūra medērī.
Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

in ipsō *domūs* līmine

debent *redūcere*

Hās ōlim exuviās mihi perfidus ille relīquit,
pignora cāra suī; quae nunc ego līmine in ipsō,
terra, tibī mandō: dēbent haec pignora Daphnim.
Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

haec venēna *in* Pontō lecta (: carpta)
Pontus -ī *m* : regiō Asiae | Moeris -is *m* : nōmen magī | venēnum -ī *n* = potiō quae mortem affert

vīdī saepe Moerim fierī lupum
hīs *herbīs* | condere = celāre | *in* silvīs

serere sēvisse satum
aliō trādūcere | aliō *adv* = in alium locum | messis -is *f* (< metere) = frūgēs

Hās herbās atque haec Pontō mihi lecta venēna
ipse dedit Moeris (nāscuntur plūrima Pontō);
hīs ego saepe lupum fierī et sē condere silvīs
Moerim, saepe animās īmīs excīre sepulcrīs,
atque satās aliō vīdī trādūcere messēs.

Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.
Fer cinerēs, Amarylli, forās, rīvōque fluentī
trānsque caput iace, nec respexeris. Hīs ego Daphnim
aggrediar; nihil ille deōs, nīl carmina cūrat.
Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim."
"Aspice: corripuit tremulīs altāria flammīs
sponte suā, dum ferre moror, cinis ipse."*
"Bonum sit!
Nesciō quid certē est, et Hylax in līmine lātrat.
Crēdimus? an quī amant ipsī sibi somnia fingunt?
Parcite, ab urbe venit, iam parcite, carmina, Daphnis."

rīvō fluentī iace: iace in rīvum fluentem
fluēns -entis < fluere

trāns caput : post tergum
hīs *cineribus* (: hīs artibus magicīs)

"Aspice..." : Amaryllis loquitur
tremulus -a -um < tremere

dum ferre moror : dum incerta sum num cinerem feram

"Bonum sit!..." : iterum domina loquitur
bonum: faustum signum

nesciō quid *bonī* certē est (: appāret)
Hylax -acis *m* : canis nōmen

crēdimus?: crēdamne hoc?
fingere finxisse fictum = arte efficere, excōgitāre (rem falsam)

parcite: cessāte

* Dum cinis ex focō tollitur, flamma, ex ipsō cinere exorta, altāria circumfūdit: quod faustum signum esse crēdēbātur.



ECLOGA IX

In eclogā nōnā persōnae sunt pāstōrēs duo quibus nōmina sunt Lycidās et Moeris. Ambō agrīs āmissīs dolōre afficiuntur et alter alterum carminibus sōlārī cōnātur.

Lycidās -ae (*voc* -ā)
Moeris -is (*acc* -im)

Nārrant scrīptōrēs antīquī Vergilium ā quōdam mīlite, quī eius praedium occupāverat, fermē occīsum, vix vītam servāre potuisse natandō trāns Mincium flūmen, in quod sē iēcerat. Relīquerat vērō domī servum suum (: Moerim), quem monuerat ut omnibus officiīs, quibus posset, novum dominum lēnīret. Hāc igitur in eclogā Moeris, dum illī mīlitī parva quaedam dōna fert, Ly-

Mincius -ī *m* : flūmen quod apud Mantuam fluit

Menalcās -ae (*voc* -ā) *m*: dominus Moeris, sub cuius persōnā Vergilius ipse latet

cidae amīcō occurrit, quōcum dē Menalcae (: Vergiliī), dominī suī, fortūnā colloquitur; et simul carminibus variīs minus molestum iter faciunt.

Lycidās

quō tē pedēs *dūcunt*? = quō īs an in urbem, quō…

Quō tē, Moeri, pedēs? an, quō via dūcit, in urbem?

Moeris

vīvī *ad tantam miseriam* pervēnimus, ut advena (: peregrīnus) possessor nostrī agellī dīceret

possessor -ōris *m* = quī possidet

vōs, veterēs colōnī, migrāte!
mig|rā-te

fors fortis *f* = sors, fortūna

hōs haedōs | quod nec bene vertat: utinam hoc nē prōsit illī!

Ō Lycidā, vīvī pervēnimus, advena nostrī,
quod nunquam veritī sumus, ut possessor agellī
dīceret: "Haec mea sunt; veterēs migrāte colōnī"
Nunc victī trīstēs, quoniam fors omnia versat,
hōs illī – quod nec vertat bene – mittimus haedōs.

Lycidās

audīveram vestrum Menalcam carminibus *suīs* servāvisse *sibi* omnia *ab eō locō* quā (: ubi) collēs incipiunt sē subdūcere (: minuī, recēdere)
mollī clīvō *incipiunt* dēmittere iugum (: paulātim dēscendunt ad plānōs campōs) | mollis -e ↔ dūrus (: arduus)
iugum -ī *n* = summus mōns (*v. pāg.* 62)
veterēs fāgōs
cacūmen -inis *n* = pars summa, culmen
fracta cacūmina: fractīs cacūminibus
fāgus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 20)

Certē equidem audieram, quā sē subdūcere collēs
incipiunt mollīque iugum dēmittere clīvō,
usque ad aquam et veterēs iam fracta cacūmina fāgōs

omnia carminibus vestrum servāsse Menalcam.

Moeris

Audierās, et fāma fuit; sed carmina tantum
nostra valent, Lycidā, tēla inter Martia, quantum
Chāoniās dīcunt aquilā veniente columbās.

fāma fuit: ita dīcēbātur, hic fuit rūmor

carmina nostra tantum valent inter tēla Mārtia quantum dīcunt *valēre* Chāoniās columbās | Mārtius -a -um (< Mārs): mīlitāris
Chāonius -a -um < Chāonia, regiō Ēpīrī



Quod nisi mē quācumque novās incīdere lītēs
ante sinistra cavā monuisset ab īlice cornīx*,
nec tuus hīc Moeris nec vīveret ipse Menalcās.

Quod (: et) nisi sinistra cornix ab cavā īlice mē ante monuisset incīdere (: ut incīderem) novās lītēs quācumque *viā*
incīdere: abrumpere, sēdāre
līs lītis *f* = rixa, certāmen dē iūre

īlex -icis *f* (*v. pāg.* 70)

nec tuus hic Moeris *vīveret*, nec vīveret ipse Menalcās


cornix -īcis *f*

* Augurēs docēbant cornīcem, quae ad sinistram partem volāvisset et in cavā īlice cōnsēdisset, agrōrum damnum significāre. Moeris igitur hōc auguriō monitus erat, ut vītāret omnēs rīxās cum mīlitibus.

Lycidās

Heu! cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? heu! tua nōbīs
paene simul tēcum sōlācia rapta, Menalcā?
Quis caneret Nymphās? Quis humum flōrentibus herbīs
spargeret, aut viridī fontēs indūceret umbrā?
Vel quae sublēgī tacitus tibi carmina nūper,
cum tē ad dēliciās ferrēs Amaryllida nostrās:
"Tītyre, dum redeō – brevis est via – pāsce capellās;
et pōtum pāstās age, Tītyre, et inter agendum
occursāre caprō – cornū ferit ille – cavētō".

cadit in (aliquem): convenit (alicui)

tua sōlācia (: sōlācia tuōrum versuum) rapta *sunt* | sōlācium -ī *n* (< sōlārī): dōnum grātum (quod sōlātur)
flōrēre -uisse = in flōre esse

viridī umbrā (: umbrā frondium)
viridis -e = herbae colōre | fōns fontis *m* = aqua ērumpēns ē terrā (*v. pāg.* 22)
indūcere = tegere
vel *quis caneret* carmina quae nūper sub-lēgī tacitus tibi | sub-legere: surripere
sub-lē|gī
cum tē ferrēs ad Amaryllida, dēliciās nostrās | Amaryllis -idis (*acc Gr* -ida) *f*
dum = quoad, dōnec
et age *capellās* pāstās (: postquam cibum sumpsērunt) pōtum (*sup I* < pōtāre: ad potandum) | pāstus -a -um < pāscere | inter agendum = dum agis
cavētō occursāre caprō: cavē nē occurrās caprō | oc-cursāre = occurrere
caper -prī *m* (*v. pāg.* 34)

Moeris

Immō haec, quae Vārō, necdum perfecta, canēbat:
"Vāre, tuum nōmen, superet modo Mantua nōbīs,
(Mantua, vae miserae nimium vīcīna Crēmōnae!)*

haec *carmina* quae necdum (: nōndum) perfecta
superet modo: modo superet = dummodo supersit
nimium vīcīna miserae Crēmōnae

* In bellō cīvīlī Crēmōnae incolae Brūtō et Cassiō, quī Caesarem occīderant, fāvērunt adversus Octāviānum. Hāc dē causā eōrum agrī Octāviānī mīlitibus distribūtī sunt; et cum nōn satis esset, addita est pars agrī Mantuānī.

cantantēs sublīme ferent ad sīdera cycnī".

cycnus -ī *m* (*v. pāg.* 79)
cycnī cantantēs tuum nōmen ferent...

Lycidās

Sīc tua Cyrnēās fugiant exāmina taxōs,*

tua exāmina Cyrnēās taxōs fugiant
sīc...fugiant...sīc distendant: *precor* ut fugiant... *precor* ut distendant
Cyrnēās taxōs | Cyrnēus -a -um = *Corsicus* (< Corsica)
exāmen -inis *n* = apium grex (*v. pāg.* 76)



taxus -ī *f*

sīc cytisō pāstae distendant ūbera vaccae:
incipe, sī quid habēs; et mē fēcēre poētam
Pīeridēs, sunt et mihi carmina, mē quoque dīcunt
vātem pāstōrēs; sed nōn ego crēdulus illīs.
Nam neque adhūc Variō videor nec dīcere Cinnā
digna, sed argūtōs inter strepere ānser olōrēs.

pāstae cytisō : postquam ēdērunt cytisum | cytisus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 10)
distendant : lacte compleant
vacca -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 33)
fēcēre = fēcērunt
Pīeridēs: *Mūsae*, carminum deae
crēdulus -a -um: quī facile alicui crēdit
neque adhūc videor *mihi* dīcere *carmina* digna Variō nec *dīcere carmina digna* Cinnā | Varius -ī *m* / Cinna -ae *m*: poētae Latīnī
sed *mihi videor quasi* ānser strepere (: quī strepit) inter argūtōs olōrēs
argūtus -a -um = decēns, quī arte suā placet | strepere -uisse: strepitum ēdere
olor -ōris *m* = cycnus



ānser -eris *m*

* Sī apēs taxī flōribus pāscuntur, mel amārissimum faciunt: unde Corsicae mel pessimum habēbātur, quod haec īnsula plēna est taxōrum.

Moeris

Id quidem agō et tacitus, Lycidā, mēcum ipse volūtō,
sī valeam meminisse; neque est ignōbile carmen.
"Hūc ades, ō Galatēa; quis est nam lūdus in undīs?*
hīc vēr purpureum, variōs hīc flūmina circum
fundit humus flōrēs; hīc candida pōpulus antrō
imminet, et lentae texunt umbrācula vītēs:
hūc ades; īnsānī feriant sine lītora flūctūs".

volūtāre (< volvere) = iterum iterumque volvere; v. (in animō) = cōgitāre

sī valeam: an possim
ignōbilis -e ↔ nōbilis, clārus

ades (*imp*): venī!
Galatēa -ae *f*: Nympha maris
quis lūdus : quid tē dēlectat

purpureus -a -um = purpurae colōre
variōs: variōrum colōrum

humus fundit variōs flōrēs circum flūmina | pōpulus -ī *f* (*v. pag.* 81)
lentae (: quae flectī possunt) vītēs
texere = nectere (: facere) | umbrāculum -ī *n* (< umbra) = tēctum quod umbram praebet
sine *ut* īnsānī (: turbātī et furentēs) flūctūs feriant lītora (: sine īnsānōs flūctūs ferīre lītora)

Lycidās

Quid, quae tē pūrā sōlum sub nocte canentem
audieram? numerōs meminī, sī verba tenērem!

quae *carmina* | tē canentem (: tē canere) sōlum sub pūrā (: serēnā) nocte

numerōs: cantum | sī tenērem *memoriā* : utinam tenērem! sī modo tenērem!


stēlla crīnīta

Moeris

"Daphni, quid antīquōs signōrum suspicis ortūs?
Ecce Diōnaeī prōcessit Caesaris astrum:**

Daphnis -idis (*voc* -i) *m*: pāstor Menalcae amīcus | quid (: cūr) suspicis antīquōs ortūs signōrum? (: ortūs antīquōrum signōrum [: sīderum])
Diōnaeī Caesaris astrum: post Caesaris mortem per septem diēs *stēlla crīnīta* fulsisse dīcitur | Diōnaeus -a -um < Diōnē (: Veneris māter)

* Imitātur Vergilius Theocritum, apud quem Polyphēmus Galatēam, quae inter undās maris appāret, ōrat ut ad sē veniat.
** Ex Venere enim gēns Iūlia orta esse dīcēbātur; ad quam gentem Caesar pertinēbat.

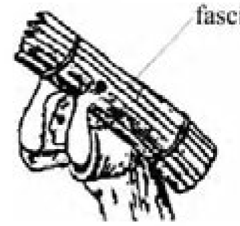
astrum, quō segetēs gaudērent frūgibus et quō
dūceret aprīcīs in collibus ūva colōrem.
Īnsere, Daphni, pirōs; carpent tua pōma nepōtēs".
Omnia fert aetās, animum quoque; saepe ego longōs
cantandō puerum meminī mē condere sōlēs:

seges -etis *f* = campus in quō frūgēs satae sunt
gaudērent... dūceret: gaudēbunt... dūcet
dūceret colōrem = acciperet colōrem
aprīcus -a -um = sōlī apertus (↔ opācus)
ap-rī|cī-s in
īnserere: ex arbore in arborem rāmum trānsferre | pirus -ī *f* = arbor pirōrum
fert = aufert | animum: memoriam
ego meminī mē puerum saepe cantandō condere longōs sōlēs (: agere longōs diēs)

nunc oblīta mihī tot carmina; vōx quoque Moerim
iam fugit ipsa; lupī Moerim vīdēre priōrēs*.
Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi saepe Menalcās.

oblīta mihi: oblītus sum
nun-c ob|lī-ta
vōx ipsa quoque
vīdēre = vīdērunt
ista *carmina*

fascis -is *n*



Lycidās

Causandō nostrōs in longum dūcis amōrēs.
Et nunc omne tibi strātum silet aequor, et omnēs,
aspice, ventōsī cecidērunt murmuris aurae.
Hinc adeō media est nōbīs via; namque sepulcrum
incipit appārēre Biānoris. hīc, ubi dēnsās
agricolae stringunt frondēs, hīc, Moeri, canāmus;
hīc haedōs dēpōne, tamen veniēmus in urbem.
Aut, sī nox pluviam nē colligat ante, verēmur,

causārī = quaerere variās causās (falsās)
in longum dūcis: efficis ut diū exspectem
nostrōs amōrēs: quod mē dēlectat
strātum aequor: aqua quiēta (Minciī)
cecidērunt omnēs aurae ventōsī murmuris : cessāvērunt omnēs strepitūs ventōrum flantium | ventōsus -a -um < ventus
murmur -is *n* = vōx quae vix audītur (↔ clāmor) | adeō: tantum | est: superest
Biānor -oris *m*: Mantuae conditor
dēnsās frondēs
stringunt: colligunt in *fascēs*
sī verēmur nē nox colligat (: addūcat) pluviam ante *quam ad urbem perveniāmus*
pluvia -ae *f* = imber

* Dīcebantur lupī vōcem adimere eī, quem priōrēs cōnspexerint.

licet *nōbīs ut* eāmus ūsque (: semper) cantantēs | via minus laedit: iter minus fatīgat nōs *sī canimus*
fascis -is *m* = frondēs vinctae

cantantēs licet ūsque (minus via laedit) eāmus:
cantantēs ut eāmus, ego hōc tē fasce levābō.

Moeris

dēsine plūra *dīcere*
tum... cum
ipse: Menalcās

Dēsine plūra, puer, | et quod nunc īnstat agāmus:
carmina tum melius, cum vēnerit ipse, canēmus.

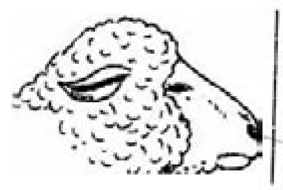


ECLOGA X

Hāc decimā eclogā Vergilius Cornēlium Gallum amīcum et poētam dolentem indūcit: nam Lycōris, incōnstantī animō puella, eum dēseruerat ut mīlitem quendam trāns Alpēs sequerētur. Gallus igitur, cum sē tam turpiter repulsum esse patī nōn posset, in exsilium abīre cōnstituit: locum vērō exsiliī ēlēgit Arcadiam, sēdem pāstōribus nōtam poētīsque būcolicīs, quālis ipse Gallus fuit. Hūc amīcī, hūc diī ipsī silvārum conveniunt, ut tam dīrō dolōre maestīsque cūrīs trīstissimum eius animum būcolicīs carminibus levāre cōnentur. Ille vērō, quamquam multa dē remediīs amōris ac dē suā sorte cōgitāvit, iterum tamen ad amōrem redit. Sunt enim plērumque amantēs āmentēs.

Gallus -ī *m*
Lycōris -idis *f*
in-cōnstāns -antis *adi* ↔ cōnstāns
re-pellere reppulisse -pulsum
Arcadia -ae *f*
remedium -ī *n* = rēs quae sānat

Extrēmum hunc, Arethūsa*, mihī concēde labōrem:
pauca meō Gallō, sed quae legat ipsa Lycōris,
carmina sunt dīcenda: neget quis carmina Gallō?
Sīc tibi, cum flūctūs subterlābēre Sicānōs**,
Dōris amāra suam nōn intermisceat undam:
incipe; sollicitōs Gallī dīcāmus amōrēs,



dum tenera attondent sīmae virgulta capellae.
Nōn canimus surdīs, respondent omnia silvae.
Quae nemora aut quī vōs saltūs habuēre, puellae
Nāides, indignō cum Gallus amōre perībat?
Nam neque Parnāsī vōbīs iuga, nam neque Pindī



Extrēmum hunc labōrem
Arethūsa -ae *f*

pauca... carmina *ā mē* sunt dīcenda

neget quis : quis neget
sīc, *prō carminibus quae mihi concēdēs, precor ut* Dōris amāra nōn intermisceat tibi suam undam cum...
subter-lābēre = subterlābēris < subter (= infrā) + lābī (: fluere)
Sicānus -a -um = Siculus
Dōris -idis *f* : maris Nympha, Ōceanī fīlia (: amāra maris aqua)
inter-miscēre: inter + miscēre
sollicitōs amōrēs | sollicitus -a -um: quī cūram dat; ānxius



attondent : carpunt
sīmus -a -um: compressīs *nāribus*

respondent: resonant

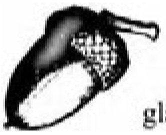
nemus -oris *n* = silva cum campīs
habuēre = habuērunt (: retinuērunt)
Nāis -dis (*voc pl Gr* -es) *f* : aquārum Nympha [hīc: Mūsae (= carminum deae)]
cum Gallus indignō amōre perībat?
Parnāsus -ī *m* : mōns Apollinī et Mūsīs sacer | (montis) iugum -ī *n* = longus mōns (*v. pāg.* 62) | neque *iuga* Pindī
Pindus -ī *m*: mōns in Thessaliā Apollinī et Mūsīs sacer

* Nympha quae aquae ē terrā apud Syrācūsās ērumpentī nōmen suum dedit. Hanc nympham Siculam invocat ob Theocritum Siculum poētam, Būcolicōrum prīncipem.

** Dīcuntur enim Arethūsae aquae ex ipsā Graeciā venientēs fluere sub mare Siculum neque maris flūctibus miscērī.

ūlla moram fēcēre, neque Āoniē Aganippē.
Illum etiam laurī, | etiam flēvēre myrīcae,
pīnifer illum etiam sōlā sub rūpe iacentem

fēcēre = fēcērunt
Āoniē *nom f Gr* < Āonius -ē -um < Āonia -ae *f*: pars Boeōtiae, Graeciae regiōnis
Aganippē -ēs *f*: aqua ē terrā ērumpēns et nympha montis Helicōnis in Boeōtiā
Illum flēvēre (= flēvērunt)
myrīca -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 48)
pīnifer Maenalus | pīni-fer -a -um: mōns p.: mōns ubi multae *pīnūs* crēscunt
pīnus -ūs *f* (*v. pāg.* 22)


glāns

Maenalus et gelidī flēvērunt saxa Lycaeī.
Stant et ovēs circum – nostrī nec paenitet illās,
nec tē paeniteat pecoris, dīvīne poēta:
et fōrmōsus ovēs ad flūmina pāvit Adōnis –
vēnit et ōpiliō; tardī vēnēre subulcī,
ūvidus hībernā vēnit dē glande Menalcās.
Omnēs "unde amor iste" rogant "tibi?" Vēnit Apollō:
"Galle, quid īnsānīs?" inquit; "tua cūra Lycōris
perque nivēs alium perque horrida castra secūta est."
Vēnit et agrestī capitis Silvānus honōre
flōrentēs ferulās et grandia līlia quassāns.

Maenalus -ī *m*: Arcadiae mōns Pānī sacer | saxa gelidī Lycaeī
gelidus -a -um = valdē frīgidus
Lycaeus -ī *m*: Arcadiae mōns Iovī et Pānī sacer
et = etiam

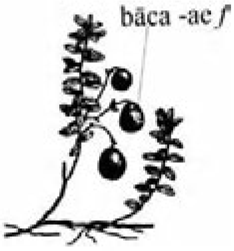
nec illās paenitet nostrī : neque contemnunt nōs | fōrmōsus Adōnis

pāscere pāvisse | Adōnis -idis *m*: iuvenis pulcherrimus quem Venus amāvit
ōpiliō -ōnis *m* = pāstor ovium
vēnēre = vēnērunt
subulcus -ī *m* = porcōrum cūstōs
ūvidus -a -um = aquā aspersus, ūmidus
glāns -andis *f* | hībernā dē glande: ē silvīs unde glandēs hībernās collēgit
"Unde *vēnit* amor iste tibi?"

īnsānīre: mente īnsānus esse, agere tamquam īnsānus (↔ sapere)
perque... perque: et per... et per
alium secūta est
horridus -a -um = horrendus, horribilis
et = etiam | Silvānus -ī *m* (< silva) = antīquus deus Italicus silvārum
agrestī honōre capitis: rūsticā *corōnā* ōrnātus | corōna -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 49)
e|t ag-res|tī
flōrēns -entis (< flōs): flōribus ōrnātus
quassāre = valdē quatere


ferula -ae *f*


ebulum -ī *n*


bāca -ae *f*

Pān, deus Arcadiae, vēnit, quem vīdimus ipsī
sanguineīs ebulī bācīs miniōque rubentem.
"Ecquis erit modus?" inquit "Amor nōn tālia cūrat.

quem ipsī vīdimus (: ipse vīdī) rubentem

sanguineus -a -um (< sanguis) = ruber
minium -ī *n*: terra rubrō colōre
ec-quis -quae -quid/-quod = num quis/quī | modus: fīnis dolōris
Amor -ōris *m* = Cupīdō

Nec lacrimīs crūdēlis Amor nec grāmina rīvīs
nec cytisō saturantur apēs nec fronde capellae."
Trīstis at ille "tamen cantābitis, Arcades" inquit,
"montibus haec vestrīs, sōlī cantāre perītī
Arcades. Ō mihi tum quam molliter ossa quiēscant,
vestra meōs ōlim sī fistula dīcat amōrēs.
Atque utinam ex vōbīs ūnus vestrīque fuissem
aut cūstōs gregis aut mātūrae vīnitor ūvae!
Certē sīve mihī Phyllis sīve esset Amyntās
seu quīcumque furor – quid tum, sī fuscus Amyntās?
Et nigrae violae sunt et vaccīnia nigra –
mēcum inter salicēs lentā sub vīte iacēret:
serta mihī Phyllis legeret, cantāret Amyntās.
Hīc gelidī fontēs, hīc mollia prāta, Lycōri,
hīc nemus: hīc ipsō tēcum cōnsūmerer aevō.
Nunc īnsānus amor dūrī mē Mārtis in armīs
tēla inter media atque adversōs dētinet hostēs:
tū procul ā patriā, nec sit mihi crēdere tantum!
Alpīnās, (āh dūra!) nivēs et frīgora Rhēnī
mē sine sōla vidēs. Āh! tē nē frīgora laedant!
Āh!, tibi nē tenerās glaciēs secet aspera plantās.
Ībō et, Chalcidicō quae sunt mihi condita versū

nec lacrimīs *saturātur* crūdēlis Amor, nec grāmina *saturantur* rīvīs (: aquā rīvōrum), nec apēs *saturantur* cytisō, nec capellae *saturantur* fronde (: frondibus et herbīs) | grāmen -inis *n* = herba
saturārī (rē) = satis habēre reī; explēre cupiditātem reī | cytisus -ī *m/f* (*v. pāg.* 10)
At ille trīstis inquit | Arcas -adis (*voc pl Gr* -es) *m*: (< Arcadia): poēta et pāstor quī in Arcadiā vīvit | cantābitis haec cantāre perītī = perītī cantandī

molliter *adv* < mollis

sī ōlim (: aliquandō) vestra fistula dīcat meōs amōrēs | fistula -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 30)
Atque utinam *fuissem* ūnus ex vōbīs, fuissem-que aut cūstōs vestrī gregis aut vīnitor ūvae mātūrae!
vīnitor -ōris *m* (< vīnea): quī in vīneā ūvam colligit et eam ad vīnum faciendum premit
sīve mihi *esset*... sīve *mihi* esset... *mēcum iacēret* | Phyllis -idis *f*: puella quae in Arcadiā vīvit
Amyntās -ae *m*: puerī nōmen
quīcumque furor (: īnsānus amor) *mihi esset* | quid tum?: quid ad mē pertinet?
fuscus *est* | fuscus -a -um : niger | nig|rae

viola -ae *f* (*v. pāg.* 31)
vaccīnium -ī *n* (*v. pāg.* 29)
salix -icis *f* (*v. pāg.* 24)
lenta: quae facile flectitur
sertum -ī *n* = flōrum corōna (*v. pāg.* 67)
fōns fontis *m* = aqua ērumpēns ē terrā (*v. pāg.* 22)
mollis -e : herbōsus (< herba) | prātum -ī *n* = spatium terrae herbā opertum

ipsō aevō: per tōtam vītam, semper
aevum -ī *n* = tempus continuum, aetās

Nunc īnsānus amor mē dētinet in armīs dūrī Mārtis inter media tēla atque adversōs hostēs | dūrī: crūdēlis
dē-tinēre = retinēre

nec sit mihi crēdere tantum! : utinam licēret mihi id nōn crēdere!

Alpīnās nivēs et frīgora Rhēnī
Alpīnus -a -um < Alpēs | āh: *interi*

mē sine: sine mē
tibi... plantās!: nē tibi aspera glaciēs secet (: vulneret) tenerās plantās!
asper -a -um = dūrus, molestus, acūtus
planta -ae *f* = pars īnfima pedis

carmina, pāstōris Siculī modulābor avēnā.
Certum est in silvīs, inter spēlaea ferārum
mālle patī tenerīsque meōs incīdere amōrēs
arboribus: crēscent illae, crēscētis amōrēs.
Intereā mixtīs lūstrābō Maenala Nymphīs,
aut ācrēs vēnābor aprōs. Nōn mē ūlla vetābunt
frīgora Partheniōs canibus circumdare saltūs.
Iam mihi per rūpēs videor lūcōsque sonantēs
īre; libet Parthō torquēre Cydōnia cornū
spīcula, tamquam haec sit nostrī medicīna furōris
aut deus ille malīs hominum mītēscere discat.
Iam neque Hamādryadēs rūrsus neque carmina
  nōbīs
ipsa placent; ipsae rūrsus concēdite silvae.
Nōn illum nostrī possunt mūtāre labōrēs,
nec sī frīgoribus mediīs Hebrumque bibāmus
Sīthoniāsque nivēs hiemis subeāmus aquōsae,
nec sī, cum moriēns altā liber āret in ulmō,



cancer -crī *m*

Aethiopum versēmus ovēs sub sīdere Cancrī.
Omnia vincit Amōr: | et nōs cēdāmus Amōrī."

modulābor avēnā pāstōris Siculī carmina quae sunt mihi condita (: scrīpta ā mē) versū Chalcidicō | Chalcidicus -a -um < Chalcis (-idis *f*), Euboeae urbs
modulārī: canere
certum est *mē* mālle patī
spēlaeum -ī *n* = spēlunca

tenerīsque... arboribus: et incīdere meōs amōrēs tenerīs arboribus

mixtīs Nymphīs: cum sociīs Nymphīs, mixtus Nymphīs | lūstrāre: pererrāre, circumīre | Maenala -ōrum *n pl* : Arcadiae mōns Pānī sacer
nōn ūlla (: nūlla) frīgora mē vetābunt circumdare canibus Partheniōs saltūs.

Parthenius -a -um < Parthenius -ī *m* = mōns Arcadiae

iam mihi videor īre

libet torquēre Cydōnia spīcula cornū (: arcū) Parthō | torquēre : iacere
Parthus -a -um: quī ē Parthiā vēnit
Cydōnius -a -um < Cydōnia, īnsulae Crētae oppidum | spīculum -ī *n* = sagitta, tēlum | tamquam *sī*

deus ille: Amor | discat mītēscere: mītēscat | mītēscere = mītior fierī, mītigārī

Hamādryas -adis *f*: arborum nympha
ne-qu'Ha|mād-ry-a|dēs

concēdite: valēte, abīte

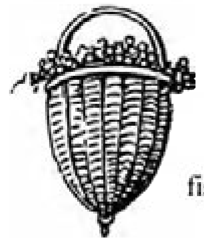
illum: Amōrem | nostrī labōrēs

in mediīs frīgoribus
Hebrus -ī *m*: Thrācia flūmen
Hebrum: aquam Hebrī | Heb|rum-que

Sīthonius -a -um = Thrācius
subeāmus: tolerēmus | aquōsus -a -um (< aqua: imber) = foedus imbribus
altā in ulmō | liber -brī *m* = pars interna arboris | ārēre = siccārī, siccus esse
ulmus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 24)
cum liber moriēns, āret in altā ulmō: cum aestātis calōrēs fervent

Aethiops -opis *m*: Āfricae incola
versēmus: pāscāmus | sub sīdere Cancrī: cum māximī sunt calōrēs

Haec sat erit, dīvae, vestrum cecinisse poētam,
dum sedet et gracilī fiscellam texit hibiscō,



fiscella -ae *f*

Pīeridēs: vōs haec faciētis māxima Gallō,
Gallō, cūius amor tantum mihi crēscit in hōrās,
quantum vēre novō viridis sē subicit alnus.
Surgāmus. Solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra,
iūniperī gravis umbra; nocent et frūgibus umbrae.
Īte domum saturae, venit Hesperus, īte capellae.

dīvae Pīeridēs, sat (= satis) erit vestrum poētam cecinisse haec *carmina*

gracilī hibiscō
texere = nectere (fīla inter sē)
hibiscum -ī *n* (*v. pāg.* 30)

Pīeridēs -um *f pl* = Mūsae
vōs haec *carmina* māxima (: grātissima) Gallō faciētis

tantum... quantum

viridis -e = herbae colōre | viridis alnus
alnus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 71)
sē subicit: sē ērigit | sub-ii-cit

gravis: nocēns propter frīgus

iūniperus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 80)

satur -a -um: cibō plēnus, saturātus
Hesperus -ī *m* = Veneris stēlla, cum post occāsum sōlis oritur (: vesper)

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